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W. & T. SMITH CO.

GENERAL CATALOGUE



FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES



THE GENEVA NURSERY

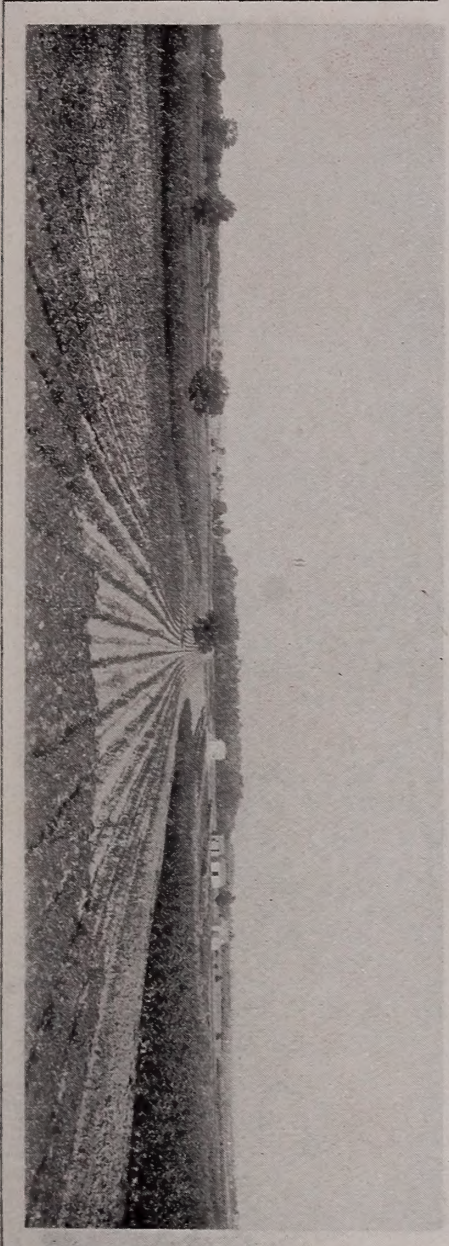
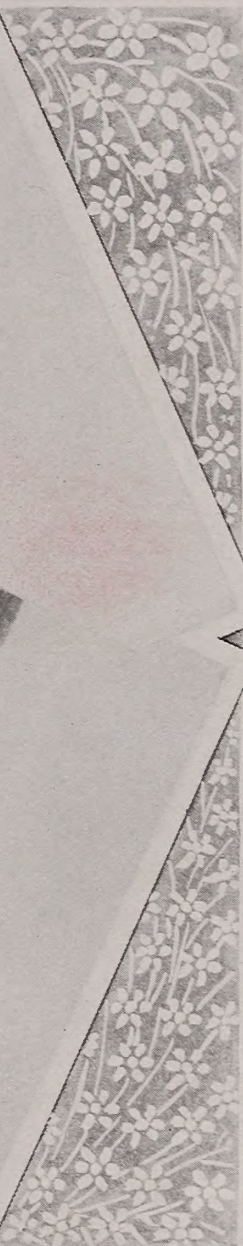
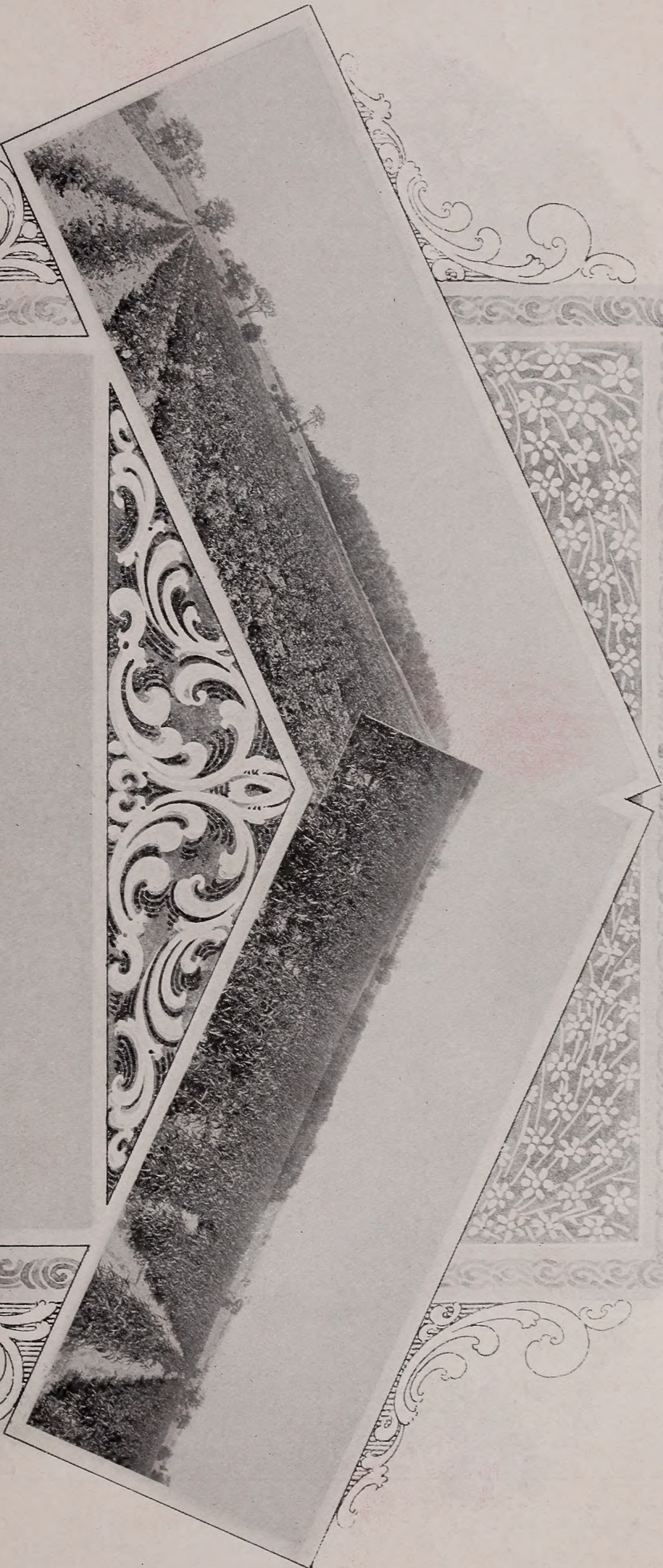
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ESTABLISHED IN 1846

GENEVA      NEW YORK

A FIELD OF ROSES

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF OUR NURSERY FARMS

A BLOCK OF PEACHES





NORWAY SPRUCE

FERN-LEAVED LINDEN
(FROM SPECIMENS ON OUR GROUNDS)

CUT-LEAF BIRCH

INTRODUCTION

It is hardly necessary for us, in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue, to devote much space to introduction.

For more than fifty years, The "GENEVA NURSERY" has been before the public, as an acknowledged leader among the great nursery concerns of the world, and we are privileged to say, that the experienced management which has characterized it from its beginning, and the unsurpassed facilities for growing and handling stock, which it possesses, enables it still to hold that position.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight, in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

San José Scale. So much has been said about this pernicious pest as to lead the unknowing to believe the risk in getting plants from nurseries is so great as to deter them from ordering. To such we would say, order from Old Nurseries with an established reputation. Our nurseries are examined twice each year by the State Entomologists, and no trace of San José scale has been found. We fumigate all plants set out in our nurseries, and will also, on request, fumigate any goods shipped to our patrons.

We do not print prices in our catalogue, for the reason that we can usually quote lower rates when we know exactly what our customers want. All intending purchasers will therefore find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.



PURPLE BEECH

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

SALISBUREA

OUR LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equaled by few, and surpassed by none ; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce THE HARDEST, HEALTHIEST and THRIFTIEST TREES, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to EVERY planter. It PAYS to produce THE BEST and THAT "ONLY." It is one of the first laws of Nature, that in order to obtain the BEST, we MUST have the BEST to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with OUR trees is that grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It would be hardly possible, in a catalogue, to give complete directions on all the points connected with tree planting. We simply give a few hints on the more important operations. We would advise every purchaser of a bill of trees, to buy some good treatise on Tree Culture, that will furnish full and reliable instructions on the routine of management.

The following points should never be overlooked :

1st, Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d, Pruning before Planting.—Nearly all the Trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibres.

3d, Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural

protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the trees between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

4th, Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th, After Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 " "
Dwarf Pears	8 to 10 " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " "
Blackberries	6 to 7 " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 " "
Strawberries	1½ to 2 " "

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

40 feet apart each way	28	10 feet apart each way.....	430
30 " "	50	8 " "	680
25 " "	70	6 " "	1200
20 " "	110	5 " "	1742
18 " "	135	4 " "	2729
15 " "	200	3 " "	4840
12 " "	325	2 " "	10890

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS	DECIDUOUS
Arbor Vitæ, American, 12 to 15 in. apart	Privet, in variety, 1 foot apart in double rows
Arbor Vitæ, Siberian.. 9 to 12 "	Spireas
Norway Spruce..... 12 to 15 "	Japan Quince.... " "
Dwarf Box, for edging 4 "	Honey Locust... 6 in.

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject the fruit-grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice; but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be

found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

The following are the formulas in general use :

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds ; quicklime, 4 pounds ; water, 40-50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or *wooden vessel*. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot-water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Copper carbonate, 1 ounce ; ammonia (1 volume 26° Beaume, 7-8 volume of water), enough to dissolve the copper ; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound ; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 1 pound ; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added : Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.* Used at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

London Purple.—This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. For insects which chew.

Hellebore.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce ; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ; boiling water, 1 gallon ; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.



PETER

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the APPLE. In most sections of country, there is no farm crop which will produce one fourth as much income per acre as will a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD.

Our collection of apples comprises ALL the best and most popular kinds in cultivation.

The standard trees are intended for orchards. These are from 5 to 7 feet in height, with proportional thickness, and from 2 to 3 years, growth from the bud.

If apple trees are planted at the rate of fifty trees to the acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them.

After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the Apples, the Peach Trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor.

Apple trees will thrive on nearly all well-drained soils.

SELECT SUMMER APPLES

- Benoni**—Medium size, nearly round, deep red ; tender, rich sub-acid flavor. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. August.
- Caroline Red June**—Medium, deep red ; good, productive, hardy. August.
- Early Harvest**—(YELLOW HARVEST)—Medium, round, yellow, handsome ; tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium size, round, striped and covered with deep red ; tender juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower. August.
- Golden Sweet**—Large, round, pale yellow ; fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust, spreading grower, productive. Profitable for orchard culture. August and Sept.
- Keswick Codlin**—Large, conical ; tender, juicy, acid ; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive and early in bearing. July to October.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson ; very beautiful ; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.
- Sops of Wine**—Medium size, roundish oblong, dark crimson ; flesh stained with red, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a fine grower, productive. August and September.
- Summer Pippin**—Medium to large, oval, skin waxen yellow, with crimson blush ; flesh white, tender, juicy ; fine for culinary purposes and market. Last of August.
- Sweet Bough**—(LARGE YELLOW BOUGH)—Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow ; very tender, crisp ; sweet and fine. Moderate grower, bears abundantly. August to September.
- Tetofsky**—A Russian apple. From its somewhat dwarf habit of growth can be planted to excellent advantage where space is an object. Very profitable for market growing ; bears early. Hardy, fruit yellow, beautifully striped with red ; juicy, aromatic. An annual bearer. August.
- William's Favorite**—Medium size, round ; flesh yellowish white ; flavor very mild and agreeable ; bears abundantly. August and September.
- Yellow Transparent**—A very early apple. Two-year old trees produce fruit. A Russian variety, imported by the Department of Agriculture, has been extensively tested, and is one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced. Ironclad in hardiness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow ; fruit of good size. Ripens early in August.

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES

- Autumn Strawberry**—Medium size, round, oval, flesh white, striped and splashed with red ; tender, juicy and pleasant ; bears young and abundantly. October.
- Alexander**—Origin Russian—a large and beautiful apple. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun ; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.
- Chenango Strawberry**—(SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE)—Large, roundish, bright red and yellow, very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.
- Duchess of Oldenburg**—A beautiful Russian Apple, skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom ; flesh juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest. September.
- Fall Orange**—Large, roundish, oval ; greenish yellow ; rarely a brown cheek ; sub-acid, tender, good. Tree very hardy, bears while young.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow ; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a *free* grower and a fine bearer ; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. Grown in western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

- Gravenstein**—Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome ; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best Autumn Apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. September and October.
- Gladstone**—(NEW)—A very handsome apple resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg ; the fruit is larger and of better quality and the tree a stronger grower ; very hardy and especially adapted in northern sections where hardy varieties are required. Fruit large size, skin smooth, and streaked with red on a yellow ground ; flesh is juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good. September.
- Haas**—Medium to large, slightly conical ; skin pale greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red ; sub-acid ; popular in the west and southwest as a market fruit.
- Maiden's Blush**—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek ; tender, sub-acid ; tree vigorous and productive. Sept. and Oct.
- Munson's Sweet**—Medium to large ; pale yellow with a red cheek ; tender juicy and good. Tree a *vigorous grower* and a good bearer. October and November.
- Pound Sweet**—(LYMAN PUMPKIN SWEET)—Very large, round, greenish ; sweet, rich and tender ; excellent for baking ; tree very vigorous and productive. October and November.
- Porter**—Medium to large, oblong, yellow, fair, handsome ; juicy, sprightly, rich and excellent ; one of the best ; tree moderately vigorous, productive. September.
- Red Beitigheimer**—A valuable German variety. Fruit very large, roundish, inclining to conical ; skin, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with reddish purple ; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. *Ripens early fall.*
- Stump**—Fruit medium size, conical, skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red ; flesh firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. One of the *very best table apples*. Sept.
- St. Lawrence**—Large, round, somewhat flattened, yellowish, streaked with red ; very handsome, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous, upright grower ; fair bearer. October.
- Twenty Ounce**—(CAYUGA STREAK)—Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red ; rather coarse grained, good but not high flavored ; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

SELECT WINTER APPLES

- Arctic**—This new seedling of the north is one of the hardiest of the ironclads, the original tree having stood for years uninjured in one of the most exposed situations where the thermometer has fallen to 45 degrees below zero. The fruit surpasses in size, beauty and quality, any late keeping winter apple yet introduced ; being large, of a dark, rich, red color, of firm texture, brisk, sub-acid flavor, making it a delicious dessert apple of highest excellence. The Arctic keeps long and comes into market after other sorts are gone, consequently commanding the highest price. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an early annual and great bearer.
- Bailey Sweet**—Large, conical, deep red ; tender, rich, honeyed sweet flavor. Tree a good upright grower, productive. November to January.
- Baldwin**—Large, round, deep bright red ; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair handsome fruit ; one of the best and most popular market apples. December to March.
- Bellefleur, Yellow**—Large, yellow, with blush cheek ; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

- Ben Davis**—(NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground ; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid and pleasant flavor. *Tree very hardy*, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into spring ; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.
- Belle de Boskoop**—Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface. Flesh a little coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and of good quality. Core small and close. A very valuable variety for cold and exposed sections. One of *the best* Russian sorts. February to April.
- Bismarck**—A New Zealand production introduced into Europe through a German Aboretum. Is making a wonderful record for high quality, hardiness and special earliness of fruiting. Two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit ; it is a valuable introduction succeeding wherever apples will grow, and entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees. Tree is of stocky, short growth. Fruit golden yellow, large and handsome ; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid, distinct delicious flavor, unequalled for dessert and superior for cooking. Will keep into March.
- Boiken**—When fully ripe resembles Maiden's Blush in color ; rosy red and bright yellow ; tree vigorous and very productive ; foliage healthy. Keeps well into spring.
- English Russet**—Medium size, ovate or conical, yellow russet ; crisp, sub-acid. A strong upright grower, and a regular and great bearer. Keeps till June.
- Fallawater**—(TULPAHOCKEN)—Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive. November to March.
- Fameuse**—(SNOW APPLE)—Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson ; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and *very hardy*. November to February.
- Gano**—Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and *hardy* ; is a rapid grower ; bears while young, color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. February to March.
- Gideon**—Tree *hardy*, vigorous, and an early, prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large ; color golden yellow with a handsome blush on the sunny side ; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid ; in form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. November to January.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side ; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree a good grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known ; bears well. November to April.
- Grimes' Golden**—Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor ; of the best quality ; and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, productive and bears early. January to April.
- Hendrick Sweet**—(SWEET WINESAP)—Fruit medium, round oblate ; color red, splashed with deep crimson ; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. November to May.
- Hubbardston Nonesuch**—Large, round, beautiful yellow and red ; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.
- Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical ; yellow, shaded with red, striped and splashed with

darker red ; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid ; quality excellent ; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. October to December.

Jonathan—Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red ; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenburg class ; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded with red ; tender, and agreeable flavor ; a superb apple. Tree a strong grower, and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Lady's Sweet—Large, round, green and red striped, with a thin white bloom ; very rich, sweet, and agreeably perfumed ; one of the best sweet winter apples. Shoots rather slender but erect ; very productive. December to April.

Lady Apple—(POMME D'API)—Small, flat, pale yellow, brilliant red cheek, crisp, juicy, and excellent ; a beautiful little dessert apple. Tree grows rather slowly, forms a compact, erect head, and bears abundantly. December to May.

Lankford—A valuable apple. Originated in Maryland, where its season is from January to May. Fruit medium to large, round, yellow striped and nearly covered with bright red ; flesh firm, juicy, mild and sub-acid.

Lawver—Tree vigorous, spreading, an early annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark red covered with small dots ; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Longfield—A new Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Season December to April. *Valuable for cold climates.*

Magog Red Streak—Tree very *hardy* and vigorous ; bears every year. Fruit medium, round, inclining to oblong, skin yellow and faintly splashed with light red ; flesh yellow, a little coarse, juicy, mild sub-acid. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—(PARAGON)—A Tennessee seedling. The original tree over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though broken by storms. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Red Limber Twig combines the good qualities of both. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point ; a better grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger ; color even a darker red ; flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy and a long keeper.

Mann—Fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening but larger and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side ; keeps firm till late in the spring after the Greening is gone. Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing young. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Vermont. Tree very *hardy* and vigorous ; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality ; above medium size, skin whitish yellow nearly covered with dark rich crimson ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February. Valuable in Montana and Dakota.

McMahon's White—Fruit large, nearly white. Very productive. Ripens in December.

Milding—Fruit large ; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with red nearly over the whole surface ; flesh brittle, juicy, sub-acid ; tree a strong vigorous grower. One of the hardiest in cultivation, and productive. December to February.

Minkler—Originated in Illinois and valuable in the Middle West. Medium size, conical, bright red, acid, good quality and a late keeper.

Mo. Pippin—Large ; rich red, with darker red stripes ; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower ; early and immense bearer.

- Monmouth Pippin**—(RED CREEK PIPPIN)—Large greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek ; juicy, tender and good. Keeps till March or April.
- Newtown Pippin**—Medium to large, round yellow ; very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of all American apples is a slow, feeble grower with rough bark ; requires high culture. November to June.
- Nodhead**—(JEWETT'S FINE RED)—Medium size ; greenish white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, greyish bloom ; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England.
- Northern Spy**—Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom ; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious ; one of the best long-keeping apples, retaining its freshness until late in spring. January to April.
- Northwestern Greening**—Originated in Northern Wisconsin, where it is sought for on account of its extreme *hardiness*. Large, nearly round, regular, smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe ; flesh yellow, rather coarse ; juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Season January to May. Trees are said to have withstood 50 below zero. January to April.
- Ontario**—Originated in Canada. Tree moderately vigorous and very hardy ; fruit large, roundish, somewhat ribbed, striped on the sunny side with beautiful red ; quality fine, crisp and juicy, and a good keeper. An annual and abundant bearer. December to April.
- Palmer Greening**—Originated in Massachusetts. Fruit above medium, yellowish green ; flesh white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, core small. A fine table fruit ; season late winter.
- Paradise Winter Sweet**—Fruit rather large ; color dull green when picked ; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. November to March.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large, round, smooth, pale yellow, with a bright blush ; juicy, crisp, rich, and high flavored. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. December to March.
- Peter**—Originated in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality, it is BETTER, season 4 to 6 weeks later. Has endured 45 degrees below zero, without injury, and borne fine crops, where other hardy varieties failed. A strong upright grower, and promises to be the apple for the great Northwest. (See cut.)
- Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, round ; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid ; *very hardy*. January to May.
- Pomme Grise**—Grayish russet, and small. Rich and highly flavored, moderate grower, good bearer. Valued highly in the North. November to April.
- Rambo**—Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow ; very tender, juicy, and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. October to December.
- Rawle's Janet**—Medium, roundish, ovate ; yellow, striped with red ; crisp, rich and juicy ; *vigorous* ; a prolific bearer ; one of the best and latest keepers for Maryland and the South. February to May.
- Red Canada**—(STEELE'S RED)—Medium, oblate, red ; tender, crisp, rich, delicious. Tree thrifty but a slender grower ; productive. January to May.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large, round, green or greenish yellow ; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent ; one of the most widely disseminated and popular apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. The leader among market apples in New York State. November to March.

- Ribston Pippin**—The best English apple. Fruit medium, round, greenish yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk end, clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, with rich aromatic flavor. November to April.
- Rolfe**—Originated in Maine. Fruit large of magnificent appearance; color dark red. An abundant and annual bearer. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.
- Rome Beauty**—Large round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower, good bearer; popular in the Southwest. December to February.
- Roxbury, Russet**—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. June.
- Salome**—An early and annual bearer. Its hardiness, long keeping, uniform good quality and size make it a valuable apple. Flesh whitish yellow, juicy, mild sub-acid and aromatic. January to May.
- Scott's Winter**—Originated in Vermont. Tree *hardy*, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, round, light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality; late keeper. January to May.
- Seek-No-Further**—(WESTFIELD)—Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower, and a fair bearer, fruit fair and fine. November to February.
- Smith's Cider**—Medium to large, oval, yellow and light red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. Valuable in the South and West. December to March.
- Smokehouse**—Origin, Lancaster Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.
- Spitzenburg**—(ESOPUS)—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.
- Stark**—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded, and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.
- Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium to large, round, handsome, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. Tree a *free* grower and productive. A good market apple. November to April.
- Talman Sweet**—Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.
- Vandevere**—Size medium; yellow, striped with red, and becoming deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine. A good grower and bearer. October to March.
- Wagener**—Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree a fair grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.
- Walker's Beauty**—(NEW)—Originated in Allegheny County, Pa. Tree a strong upright grower; one of the best in the nursery. Fruit very large; color crimson on yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid. Season January to June.

- Walter Pease**—Originated in Massachusetts. Fruit large round, deep red on sunny side, with splashes of red on yellow ground on the other side. Core very small; flesh white, very fine grained; quality best, mild, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree very productive. September to January.
- White Pippin**—Large, pale yellow when ripe, flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor.
- Wolf River**—Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and *extremely hardy*. December to March.
- Walbridge**—Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cold climates for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper; tree very vigorous. January to May.
- Wealthy**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its *hardiness* and good quality; December to February.
- Willow Twig**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, very regular; greenish yellow, striped and mottled faintly with dull red; flavor sub-acid, not rich. A long keeper. Cultivated much as a market apple in Southern Ohio.
- Wine Sap**—Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is valuable and popular. December to May.
- York Imperial**—Origin, York Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; white shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

There are several points to which we wish to direct attention and upon which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits.

1. They can be planted in any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations; are not injured by the coldest weather.
2. They come into bearing very early, usually the second year from planting, and bear EVERY year.
3. They are unequalled for cider, or vinegar and for jelly.
4. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great deal of trouble.
5. The size of the fruit varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying.

Gen. Grant—Of large size for a crab. Round, oblate, cream yellow ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; slender stem; flesh white very mild sub-acid. October.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of the Wealthy, which is known as one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our new fruits. Ripens in early fall, about the size of Fameuse. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place.

Hyslop—Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Popular and desirable. Late.

Martha—A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. "A rapid stiff grower ; a great bearer of beautiful fruit ; glossy yellow shaded with light bright red. Fruit mild and tart. Season October and November."

Transcendent—Of the largest size of this class of apples, red, showy, excellent and very handsome ; one of the most desirable. September to October.

Van Wyck Sweet—Large, yellow, shaded with light red, sweet and tender. October to November.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine ; flesh firm, juicy and rich ; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a fine grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

Young America—(NEW)—Tree hardy and very productive, fruit large bright red and bears in clusters ; is of excellent quality and not surpassed by any other variety. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. We consider this the finest variety in cultivation.

PEARS

OUR SOIL is especially well adapted for producing the finest and hardiest pear trees, those containing the most life, body and strength, and it has been for many years an admitted fact that our pear trees cannot be excelled.

STANDARD TREES on pear stock are preferable for the orchard. These are best from four to six feet high.

DWARFS are budded on the Angers Quince (marked Q on the list), and are best for the garden ; they should be two or three years old, and from three to five feet high, having been well cut back in the nursery rows when one year old, to produce long side branches. They should be planted in rich, well tilled soil, and kept under good cultivation. The general rule is to remove every spring, after hard freezing is over, and before the sap starts, one-half or two-thirds of the previous summer's growth.

These dwarf trees must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince, 2 to 3 inches.

GATHERING PEARS.—Most varieties of pears are greatly inferior in flavor when allowed to ripen on the tree. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb ; this will be from one to two weeks before they are ripe. Ripen in the house, placing the fruit in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears should hang on the tree until there is danger of frost—say from first to tenth of October.

THIN THE FRUIT.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion : When pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

The pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—Large, yellow, pyriform ; melting buttery, rich and musky flavor, tree bears young, a good erect grower, very productive ; one of the most popular pears. September. Q.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor ; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots ; fine texture, melting, buttery juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. August and September. Q.

Koonce—Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome ; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots ; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens

with the earliest. Tree a remarkably strong grower, hardy, and very productive. August.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium, bears in clusters ; crimson and gold color, very beautiful ; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August. Q.

Wilder—One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine ; flesh whitish yellow ; fine grained, tender, flavor sub-acid, sprightly, quality very good, productive ; probably the best early market sort. First of August. Q.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Bosc—Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome ; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, a good and regular bearer ; fruit perfect and of the highest flavor. Very desirable and valuable. October.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson ; melting, juicy vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Succeeds well on the quince. *The best* for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Commences to ripen in October, keeping, with care until February. Its quality is the best. Q.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots ; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. Best as standard.

Belle Lucrative—Medium to large, pale yellow, slightly russeted ; melting, perfumed, rich, sugary, and luscious. Tree a fair, upright grower, an early and abundant bearer. September. Q.

Doyenne Boussock—Large, rough, deep yellow, clouded with russet, handsome ; buttery, juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Tree vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Valuable for market. September and October. Q.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet spots ; juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well. It attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November. Q.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek ; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy. September to October. Q.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids ; earlier and larger than Keiffer ; hardy, productive, early bearer. September and October.

Goodale—This is a promising variety for market. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded with crimson ; flesh whitish, juicy, melting. October.

Howell—Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable for the West. September and October. Q.

Idaho—A native of Idaho. Fruit is bright golden yellow, with red cheek, covered with spots. The shape is more that of an oblong apple than a pear. Flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Quality good. Q.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Large rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Does NOT succeed on the quince stock, and should be planted as a standard only. In appearance it is the most beautiful of all pears. Probably no fruit has ever had so much praise and condemnation as this pear, but the fact that large fruit growers who planted orchards of it several years ago are still planting it largely is the best evidence of its value. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily in the markets. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth, and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay. The Kieffer is liable to overbear, and care should therefore be taken to prevent this. Properly picked and CARED FOR it is a good pear to eat out of hand and for canning purposes has no superior. October to November.



KIEFFER
(Reduced)

- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Large, smooth, greenish yellow with a red cheek ; melting, and rich. Tree upright, productive ; desirable on the quince. October. Q.
- Sheldon**—Large, round, russet with a red cheek ; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. Tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. (Not grown on quince.)
- Seckel**—Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek, melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October. Q.
- Vermont Beauty**—A beautiful new seedling pear ; fruit of medium size, round, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine, flesh melting, sprightly very good. Tree hardy, healthy, and very productive. October.
- Worden Seckel**—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

SELECT WINTER PEARS

- Duchess de Bordeaux**—Variety imported from France. Fruit resembles Doyenne Boussock ; rich, sweet, aromatic ; fine grower and very productive. January.
- Lawrence**—Medium size ; fine golden yellow ; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. December. Q.
- Lincoln Coreless**—Practically coreless. In season it is late, and the fruit is picked when green, and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Fruit large, quality very good, rich and juicy, and pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong grower, hardy as Bartlett.
- Mt. Vernon**—Medium, nearly globular ; russett, with a reddish cheek ; juicy, melting, with a spicy flavor and comes into bearing early. November to January. Q.
- President Drouard**—Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome, melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. The best late winter variety. February to March.
- Vicar**—Large ; long ; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January. Q.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with russet ; tree makes a slender and straggling growth. One of the best late pears. November to January.

Other Pears we recommend :

BEURRE EASTER (Winter)

BEURRE HARDY (Late Fall)

BUFFAM (Fall)

BRANDYWINE (Summer)

DANA'S HOVEY (Winter)

DOYENNE D'ETE (Summer)

FREDERICK CLAPP (Late Fall)

RUTTER (Early Winter)

LAWSON (Early Summer)

LECONTE (Summer)

TYSON (Summer)

DWARF PEARS

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne Boussock, Easter Beurre, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Idaho, Wilder's Early, Worden Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Vicar.

CHERRIES

Being the earliest fruit in market, the cherry holds a strong place in public favor and for this reason commands a good price in all markets.

Farmers are planting cherry trees extensively on the road sides and on lawns for shade and fruit, thus combining usefulness and profit, and for these two purposes the stronger growing varieties are to be preferred, especially the black sorts.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, or dryest situations. Cherries are divided into two classes, *Hearts and Bigarreus*, varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit. *Dukes and Morellos*, which are all of slender growth and do not attain so large a size, generally produce acid fruit, are also hardier and better adapted for raising fruit for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Black Heart—Hardy, strong, large grower. Fruit above medium size, skin glossy dark purple, becoming deep black, when fully ripe. Ripens last of June.

Black Eagle—Large, black ; tender, rich and high flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forms a dense head ; moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purple glossy black ; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Coe's Transparent—Vigorous growth. Medium ; pale amber and red ; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Downer's Late—Rather large, light red ; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious ; hangs long on the tree, and not liable to rot in wet weather. Tree hardy, vigorous ; a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

Early Purple Guigne—Medium, purple ; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree hardy, slender and of spreading growth, and a good bearer. The earliest fine variety. First to middle of July.

- Elkhorn**—Large ; flesh purple, juicy, tender, fine flavor ; productive. Middle of July.
- Governor Wood**—Large ; light yellow and bright red ; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive ; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.
- Ida**—An abundant bearer of luscious light red fruit. Very desirable. Middle of June.
- Mercer**—(NEW)—Fruit large, dark red, fine flavored, sweet. A good shipper ; tree very hardy ; an annual bearer and not liable to be wormy or rot. It gives great promise of being one of the very best for orchard or family purposes. Early.
- Napoleon Bigarreau**—Very large, pale yellow and red ; very firm, juicy, sweet, and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.
- Rockport Bigarreau**—Large, amber and light red ; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A very valuable variety. Should be in every collection.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau**—(NEW)—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size ; a deep mahogany color ; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Stone small. July.
- Windsor**—Fruit large ; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Middle of July.
- White Caroon**—Fruit large and fine, flavor rich sub-acid, choice for canning. Middle of July.
- Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh firm ; juicy and delicious ; handsome. Tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

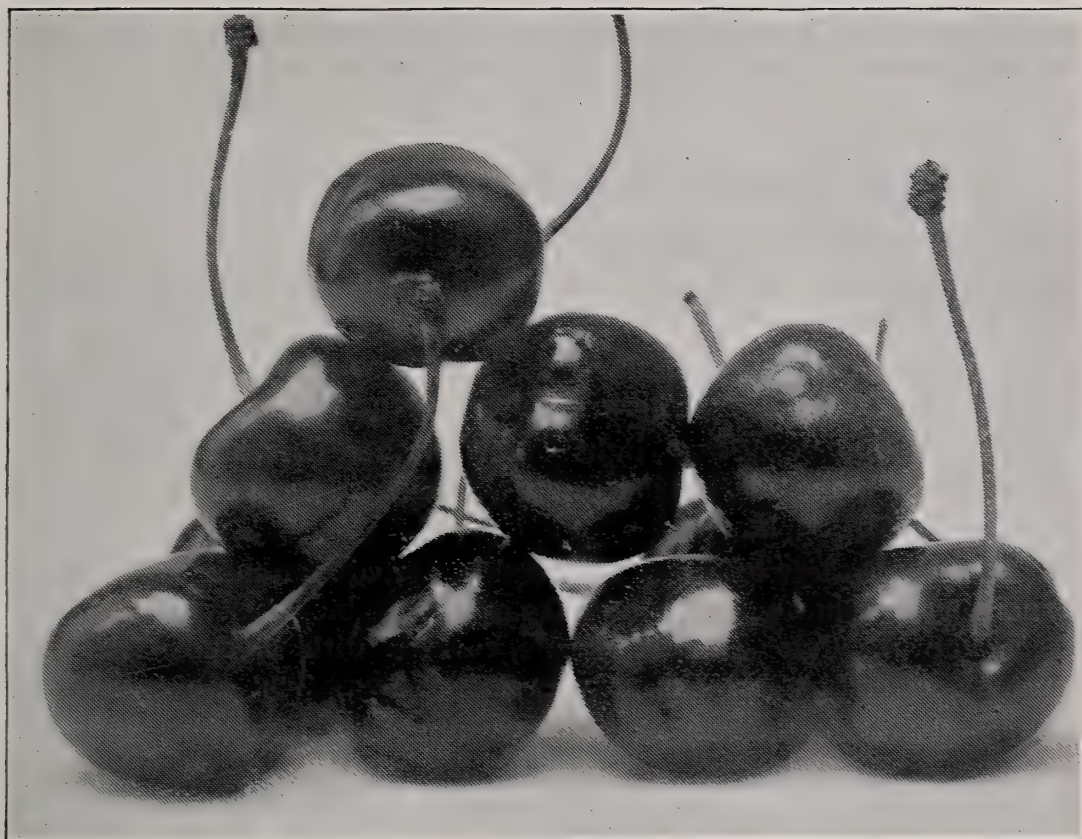
DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

- Dyehouse**—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit ; a very early and sure bearer ; ripens a week before the early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.
- Early Richmond**—Medium size, dark red ; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem, one of the most valuable of the sour cherries. Tree a slender grower, with a round spreading head, and exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.
- Empress Eugenie**—A new French cherry, rather dwarf in habit ; very productive. Fruit large, roundish flattened ; skin rich, dark red ; flesh red, tender, rich juicy, sub-acid, very good ; stone small. Middle of June.
- Louis Philippe**—Fruit largest of its class, round and regular ; color rich, dark red when fully ripe ; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. Fruit remains perfect on the tree two weeks without injury. Middle to last of July.
- Late Duke**—Large, light to dark red ; tender, juicy sprightly sub-acid. Tree vigorous growth, hardy productive. Ripens gradually, and hangs on the tree from middle of July into August.
- Brusseler Braune**—A vigorous grower ; fruit firm, good quality, sprightly acid, as large as English Morello, more nearly round, very similar to that variety in color. The tree has proved to be very productive, ripening its fruit as late as the English Morello.
- May Duke**—Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency—(LARGE MONTMORENCY)—A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frosts. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Morello, English—Large, dark red nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. Tree small, slender growth, productive. July and August.

Olivet—A large, globular, very shining, deep red sort. The flesh is red; with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July without losing its quality.



MONTMORENCY

Ostheim—A very hardy cherry, imported from St. Petersburg Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a sub-acid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness render it valuable. Middle of July.

Reine Hortense—Very large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive. Very desirable. Middle to last of July.

Wragg—From northern Germany and very hardy. Fruit dark, juicy and rich. Tree a dwarf but vigorous grower and very prolific. Nearly like English Morello

Vladimir—From Russia. One of the hardiest varieties known; strong grower and prolific. Size of Richmond. Mild, juicy, sub-acid, good quality. July.

PLUMS

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on our heavy soils.

We have divided our list of plums into three general classes, European, Japan and Native.

The European plums are mostly of English or French origin and are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Japan plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

Native plums are hardy, produce large crops mostly of early and medium sized highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be planted in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

PLUMS OF EUROPEAN TYPE

Arch Duke—(NEW)—A large dark and very prolific plum ripening October 1st. A very valuable addition to late plums and profitable to the amateur and orchardist. Last of September.

Bradshaw—A very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous; erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Empire—This new variety has been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and is pronounced by plum growers to be the most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree ironclad in hardiness, strong grower, enormous bearer. Ripens September 5th to 10th.

Fellemborg—(ITALIAN PRUNE)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

French Damson—Tree a better grower than the Shropshire or Blue Damson, hardy, and an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damsons for market; ripens two weeks later than Shropshire. October.

Geuii—Fruit very large, bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. First to middle of September.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden-yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September. Not productive.

German Prune—A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune—(NEW)—For a market, table and shipping Prune the *Giant* stands preëminent, owing to its great size, beauty of form and color, its firm, rich, sweet delicious flesh, which separates readily from the stone. It has a yellow flesh of remarkable sweetness, and very firm. The tree is a strong handsome grower, and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. September.

Grand Duke—Fruit oval with a short neck. Skin almost black, but reddish when

shaded and covered with bloom ; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone ; with a sweet rich flavor when fully ripe. Leading plum growers state that it is one of the most profitable plums for market. September.

Green Gage—Small ; considered the standard of excellence ; slow grower. Middle of August.

Hudson River Purple Egg—Large, dark purple fruit. Fine grower and productive. September 1 to 15.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, greenish ; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable ; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. One of the best plums, valuable for market. Middle of August and first of September.

Lombard—Medium, oval, violet red ; juicy ; pleasant and good ; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety ; one of the most hardy and popular. Middle to last of August.

Monarch—(NEW)—Fruit dark purple covered with a thin bloom ; large size, specimens measuring six inches in circumference ; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone ; juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It is a leading market sort. The tree is a vigorous grower. September.

Moore's Arctic—A hardy plum. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium ; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom ; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy sweet. Ripens early in September.

Niagara—Very large ; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom ; flesh deep greenish yellow. Said to be identical with Bradshaw. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Pond's Seedling—Very large, oval, reddish violet ; a little coarse, very juicy, sugary, and handsome. Tree a good grower and productive. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oval, deep purple ; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent ; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid upright grower. October.

Red Egg—(RED MAGNUM BONUM)—Fruit large, oval. Skin rather pale in the shade, but deep red in the sun, sprinkled with many gray dots. Flesh green, rather firm and coarse with sub-acid flavor. Good. First of September.

Reine Claude—(BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE)—Round greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent ; separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Ripens last of September.

Smith's Prune—(DIAMOND)—Fruit very large, oval, black. Ripens in September. A most valuable market variety. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive.

Shropshire Damson—Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive ; ripens about September first.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large ; color bluish purple, handsome and showy ; flesh firm, of excellent quality ; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

Tennant Prune—(NEW)—Originated on Pacific coast. Large dark purple, blue bloom. Highest quality ; bears transportation well and is said to be the best drying prune cultivated. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Union Purple—Fruit large ; quality sweet and excellent. Tree a splendid grower and abundant bearer. August and September.

Washington—(BOLMAR'S)—A magnificent large plum roundish, oval, yellowish, crimson dots and blush in the sun ; juicy, fine, sweet and good.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive and hardy. End of August.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

De Soto—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young, fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. September.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, orange covered with purple bloom; skin thin, flesh orange color, good; productive and vigorous. September. Clingstone. Earlier than De Soto.

Hawkeye—Large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.



BURBANK

Miner—Color dull red; skin thick; large for a native. Vigorous and moderately productive. Best for culinary purposes.

Quaker—Large, round, purple red in sun and orange red on the opposite side. Skin thick; flesh firm, sweet and juicy, color amber yellow; semi-cling. Vigorous and upright grower.

Robinson—One of the most profitable market varieties. Very vigorous and productive. Skin yellow, nearly covered with light red, showy, ripens early.

Weaver—Fruit large; purple, with blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of fair quality. The tree is valuable for its great hardiness. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet, free grower, especially valuable in southwestern sections. July.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as the Lombard and a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them good for cooking and serving with sugar. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known. August.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—(BOTAN)—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August.

Burbank—Large and beautiful, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August.

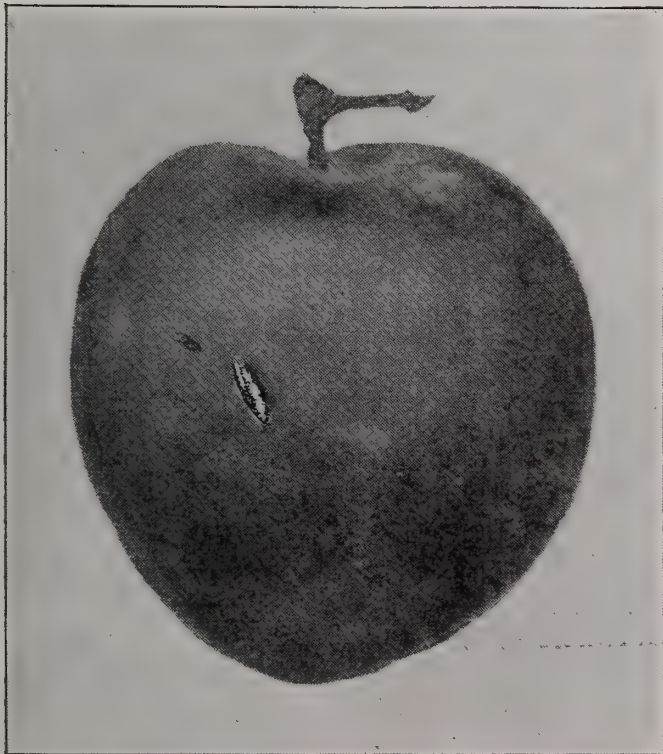
Hale—New. Very handsome with a bright orange color thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, yet a good keeper; very pleasant peach flavor, valuable as a late variety, ripening when other varieties are gone.

Kelsey—Very large; rich, reddish-purple on yellow ground; tree a prolific and early bearer; very largely planted for shipping East; the largest of all plums.

October Purple—Large round fruit, dark, reddish purple yellow, flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September. Its large even size, beautiful color and superb quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Ogon—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First of August.

Prunus Simoni—(APRICOT PLUM)—Of Chinese origin. The fruit resembles in appearance a tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor and quality. September.



WICKSON

Red June—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Satsuma—(BLOOD)—Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. August.

Wickson—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand plums I have fruited so far, this one stands preëminent in its rare combination of good qualities. A sturdy upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening."

Willard—Size medium, color red and attractive; vigorous, hardy and productive; very early, about July 15. Will keep in good condition a long time after picking.

Yellow Japan—(CHABOT)—Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

PEACHES

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation until August.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

Alexander—This excellent variety ripens very early. Large, color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good; most excellent shipper. Freestone. Middle to last of July.

Amsden—Medium, color fine, nearly red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy, melting and of good flavor. Adheres slightly to the stone. Valuable for market. Middle to last of July.

Brigdon—(GARFIELD)—This remarkable peach originated in Cayuga County, N. Y. It is hardy and the fruit large and handsome, and more productive than the Early Crawford. The foliage is large and glossy. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Fruit deep orange red, dark red on the exposed side. Middle of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. The most splendid and excellent of all early yellow-fleshed peaches. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Late—Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion—Extremely good for an early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; very hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby—This is one of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees North. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy, and of good quality. It ripens about September 15. Freestone.

Early Barnard—(YELLOW ALBERGE)—Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Beginning of September.

- Early Canada**—Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference ; unusually hardy for a peach. Last of July.
- Early Rivers**—Large, creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek ; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and for market. Last of August.
- Early York**—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red ; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, full of rich sprightly juice. One of the best early varieties. Tree hardy and productive. Middle of August. Freestone.
- Elberta**—Yellow with red cheek ; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "THE BEST GENERAL PEACH FOR ALL SECTIONS ;" follows Early Crawford. The Elberta has received more favorable notices from the fruit and agricultural papers than any other peach.
- Fitzgerald**—A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising *new peach* is of the Crawford type but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.
- Foster**—Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side ; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Freestone. First of September.
- Globe**—Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size ; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush ; flesh very firm, coarse grained, but juicy, yellow shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Freestone. Middle of September.
- Golden Drop**—A very early and prolific bearer ; fruit of medium size, of a rich golden yellow, rendering it an attractive and profitable market peach. Quality good. In season after Late Crawford.
- Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time, parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good.
- Hale's Early**—Raised in Ohio ; medium size ; flesh white, first quality ; ripens middle of August.
- Heath Cling**—Large, creamy white ; flesh white, juicy, tender and melting. The best late cling.
- Hill's Chili**—Medium size, dull yellow ; tree very hardy, a good bearer ; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.
- Kalamazoo**—A leading Michigan market sort ; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. September.
- Lemon Cling**—Very large, beautiful, lemon shaped, fine yellow, dark red cheek ; flesh firm, yellow, with rich flavor ; excellent for preserving. Last of September.
- Lord Palmerston**—Fruit very large, skin white with a pink cheek ; flesh firm, yet melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.
- Morris White**—Medium size, dull creamy white ; flesh white to the stone, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large red, white flesh ; ripens same time as Early York ; first quality. Freestone. First of August.
- Old Mixon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek ; juicy, rich and high flavored ; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.
- Old Mixon Freestone**—Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek ; flesh white, tender

- with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.
- Salway**—Large, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Freestone. October.
- Smock**—(BEER'S SMOCK)—Large, orange red or yellow, flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.
- Steadly**—Fruit often four inches in diameter; skin of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone; a delicious peach. Freestone. First of October.
- Stevens' Rareripe**—Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks. September and first of October.
- Stump the World**—Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.
- Triumph**—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. Fruit growers have given the strongest testimonials to its value.
- Wager**—Very large; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. First of September.
- Waterloo**—About a week in advance of the Alexander and Amsden. Fruit is medium size. Skin is light green in the shade, deepening into dark crimson in the sun. Flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres partially to the stone. Middle of July.
- Wheatland**—Fruit large, quality, the very best, color a deep golden yellow, a sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper, a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. Freestone.
- Willet**—Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference, Season September.
- Wonderful**—Very large, flesh yellow, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; freestone; pit small; valuable for canning; a strong healthy grower and very productive, ripening second week in October.
- Yellow Rareripe**—Large, orange yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. Beginning in September. Freestone.
- Yellow St. John**—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy; bears young and produces abundantly. August.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Trees good, vigorous growers.

Early Violet—Medium size ; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green ; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

Elruge—Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red ; flesh greenish white, melting, very juicy, with a rich high flavor. Freestone. Beginning of September.

Hunt's Tawny—Medium size, pale orange, dark cheek ; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich. Freestone. The best very early variety, ripening the first half of August.

QUINCES

The quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting.

The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops and come early into bearing.

They require a good deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, but do not need severe pruning ; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient.

Keep a vigilant search after the borer, and thin out the fruit if bearing to freely.

Bourgeat—A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past mid-winter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces, making a tree as large and thrifty as plums and pears, and yielding an immense crop.

Champion—The fruit is very large and productive. Young trees, two years old from bud, are often loaded with fruit. The skin russeted around the stem ; below, a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender ; season is about two weeks later than the Orange. In growth it is very strong, stout and rugged.

Meeche's Prolific—Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite so large ; of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Productive and ripens early.

Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow ; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange quince, one-third larger. Fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

SELECT APRICOTS

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening, between cherries and peaches.

Liable to attack by curculio, and requires the same treatment as that applied to plum trees.

Our apricot trees are budded on PLUM stock, thus making them especially hardy.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark—Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Harris—Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Large Early Montgamet—One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

St. Ambroise—A good grower and very productive; of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

The following varieties are the best that have been brought out; as a class, they are sufficiently hardy, but they are not as desirable as those named in the foregoing list.

Alexander—Fruit yellow flecked with red; very beautiful and delicious. July.

Gibb—Tree symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow; sub-acid; rich, the best early variety. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Strong grower and profuse bearer; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, the best late variety. August.

GRAPES

Grape vines are very easily transplanted when young, if thrifty plants are used.

Dig holes from eight to ten inches deep and large enough so the roots may be spread naturally, without crossing each other, distribute the finest soil among them and pack firmly.

Cultivate thoroughly through the season; the spring following planting, after the buds swell, cut off all but the two *best lowest* buds permitting two canes only to grow. In the fall cut one cane four to six feet to bear the next year, and cut one back to two eyes again to form new wood for the following year's crop.

There is a large list of varieties but we name only those that thrive in most localities.

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous

grower, with healthy foliage ; it ripens very early ; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Concord—Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom ; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 10th to the 20th of September. Vine healthy, hardy and productive.

Early Ohio—Ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered ; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom ; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as the Concord. Very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers.

Eaton—Originated in Massachusetts. Hardy, vigorous and productive ; bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered ; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom.

Hartford—A hardy, profuse bearing and good grape, ripening so early as to suit the climate of New England, and valuable on this account.

Isabella—Well known and heretofore popular. Bunch and berry large, dark purple ; sweet and rich when fully ripe. Too late for some seasons.

Merrimack—(ROGERS' NO. 19)—Bunch medium ; berry large, sweet and rich ; vigorous and productive. One of the earliest of the Rogers' varieties.

Moore's Early—Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom ; quality better than Concord ; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome ; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor ; ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous ; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Popular for vineyard and garden.

RED GRAPES

Agawam—(ROGER'S NO 15)—Dark red or maroon ; bunches compact, very large, berries large, oval ; pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early ; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone.

Catawba—Bunches large, shouldered ; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware—Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round ; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe ; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Vine hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in September.

Lindley—(ROGERS' NO. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose ; berry large, round ; color a rich shade of red, handsome and attractive ; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor ; ripens soon after the Delaware.

Salem—(ROGERS' NO. 22)—Chestnut color ; bunch large, short, broad and compact ; berry very large, round ; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored ; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes—Vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch medium, berries large, round, skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens a little later than Concord

WHITE GRAPES

Empire State—Bunch shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; flesh tender, rich, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a good grower and productive.

Green Mountain—(WINCHELL)—Of fine quality and early, hardy and productive. IT IS THE FIRST WHITE GRAPE TO RIPEN. Color greenish white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; quality the best.

Martha—It is a seedling of the Concord, and is a strong, hardy, healthy grower, and a good bearer; berry large, round, pale yellow, with a thin white bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet, rich, excellent flavor. Ripens earlier than the Concord.

Moore's Diamond—Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark healthy foliage, very hardy. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th. One of the finest of grapes.

Niagara—Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large, berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES

The cultivation of the FOREIGN GRAPES is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts at cultivation in the open air, in the Northern States, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Varieties—BLACK HAMBURG, MUSCAT HAMBURG, GRISSLEY FRONTIGNAN, WHITE FRONTIGNAN.

CURRANTS

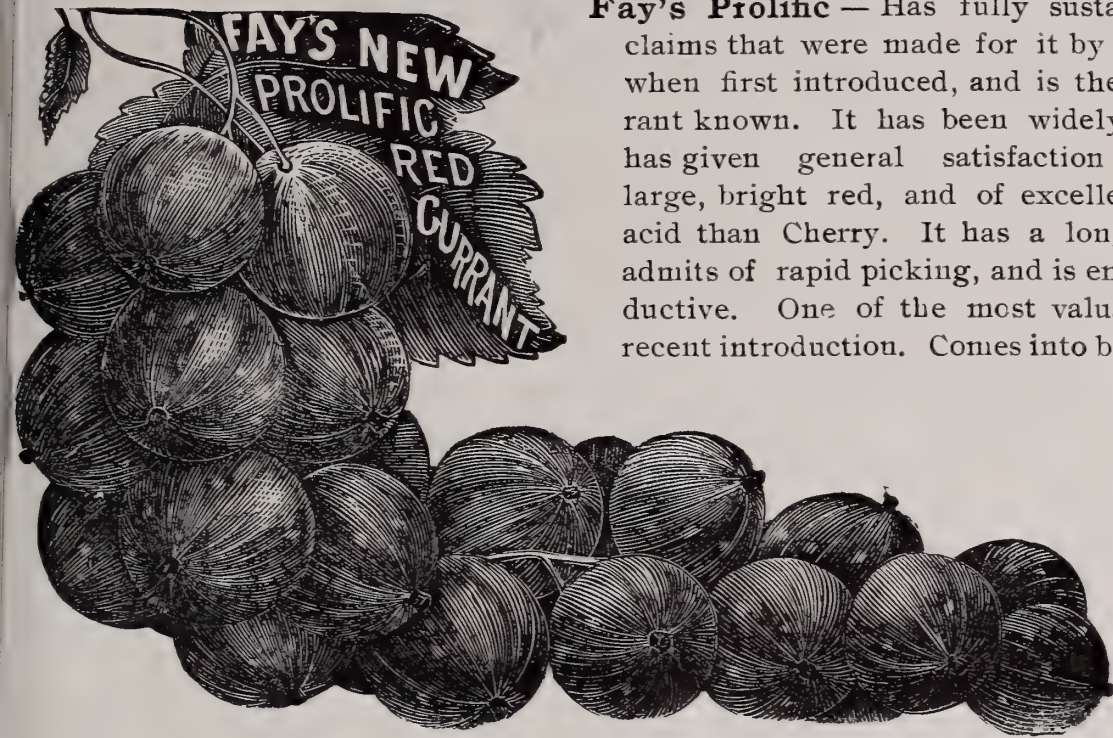
Plant in very fertile soil made so by liberal manuring. The tops should be cut back so only three or four branches will grow the first season. Thin out the old wood yearly, opening the bush considerably.

At the first appearance of currant worms they are easily destroyed by sprinkling with a can of water in which powdered white hellebore is stirred—(one ounce to three gallons).

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet in row.

Black Naples—Very large, black, bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower, coarse leaves.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.



Fay's Prolific — Has fully sustained ALL the claims that were made for it by the originator when first introduced, and is the best red currant known. It has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction; fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. One of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. Comes into bearing EARLY.

LaVersailles—Very large, red; long bunch of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific—(BLACK)—The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

North Star—Red, a rapid grower and known to be very hardy. A very productive, new variety with large bunches and fruit of good size.

Prince Albert—A large, light red, very late, distinct variety.

Red Dutch—Deep red, rich acid flavor. An old, well-known and fine market sort; good quality; vigorous, upright and very productive.

Victoria—Large, bright red, long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable, and for its lateness. Spreading growth, very productive.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder—A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

RASPBERRIES

For field culture raspberries should be planted in rows four to six feet apart, two and one-half to three feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about two feet from the ground and when grown eighteen inches pinch off the ends which will cause them to branch, repeat this when a new growth comes to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood leaving a round bush.

Only five or six shoots should be left on sorts that sucker. Cut off all others.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian—A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—No other red raspberry has been introduced that has proved of such general adaptability to different soils and climates; the fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens a little late, its height from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. Entirely hardy and yields very heavy crops. Follows the Marlboro in season of ripening.

Loudon—A new red raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Said to be a seedling of the Turner crossed with Cuthbert. Large, broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

Marlboro—It is a strong grower with strong side arms; it is perfectly hardy. The large size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early, regular and late bearing and extraordinary size of fruit; in color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit very large purplish red, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. A strong grower, hardy and enormously productive. Unequalled for family use, and one of the best for canning; season, medium to late.

Turner—Medium size, red; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardiness of the plant; ripens early.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen—Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy, and very productive; equal to Cuthbert in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Ripens in mid-season. No home garden should be without it.



CUMBERLAND

Caroline—Plant strong, vigorous and hardy. The hardiness of the plant and delicious flavor of the fruit make this one of the choicest varieties for family use.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper.

Gregg—Jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of *first* quality; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive. It is recommended by a leading authority as “the largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry.”

Mammoth Cluster—A variety of the Black Cap. Fruit black, with a rich purple bloom; large and very productive.

Ohio—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all. Berry not quite as large as Gregg; plant hardy.

Souhegan—One of the most profitable Black Caps now grown. It is productive, large, jet-black, without bloom, firm, and earlier than any other Black Cap. It is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Strawberry-Raspberry—(*RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS*)—One of the remarkable recent introductions from Japan. A beautiful dwarf raspberry, seeming to be a hybrid between the raspberry and strawberry. Bush dies to the ground in the fall, making a handsome low spreading plant, with dark green foliage. Fruit is early, stands well out from the foliage, size and shape of a strawberry; color, brilliant crimson; flavor unique, more for ornament than utility.

BLACKBERRIES

It is natural for blackberries to grow much stronger than raspberries, but the mode of culture is about the same. Permit three or four canes to grow the first season; pinch back when three feet high. Prune back to four feet. Plant in rows six to seven feet apart, three feet in a row.

Agawam—Fruit medium size; jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core. A very valuable variety for HOME use; being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Erie—Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform both in size and shape. There is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness. (See cut.)

Kittatinny—Large, deep shining black, retaining its color after being picked; moderately firm, rich, sweet and excellent; worthy of unqualified praise.

Rathbun—A strong, erect grower, and produces but few suckers. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the black cap raspberry. In hardiness it ranks with Snyder and Wachusett. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is easily gathered; berries very large, measuring from an inch and an eighth to one and one-half inches in length. Color intense black with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored without any hard core; sweet and delicious. Carries well to market. In season medium early.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Wachusett Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. The plant is said to do equally as well on light and heavy soils. It is also hardy and almost free from thorns.

Wilson, Jr.—This is believed to be a decided improvement upon Wilson's Early, from

which it has descended. It inherits all the good qualities of its parent, the Wilson's Early, but is larger, earlier and better; berries sweet and excellent.

✓ **Wilson's Early**—Very large, shining black, retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.

DEWBERRIES OR RUNNING BLACKBERRIES

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is very large, soft,



sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. The trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. The Lucretia is the best variety of dewberries, and a valuable acquisition to the list of small fruits.

Logan Berry—A hybrid between a blackberry and red raspberry produced in California and a most valuable addition to the list of small fruits. The berries are as large, as the largest blackberries, which they resemble in form and structure, but are deep reddish-maroon in color; melting, without core, and of rich, sprightly flavor—a mingling of the red raspberry and blackberry, mellowed and refined—as luscious as it is novel, *and as firm as a blackberry.*

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season.

European varieties are of a large size and various colors. The green fruit is sent to the early markets and is profitable.

The best American gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew; the curse of European varieties and their seedlings is mildew.

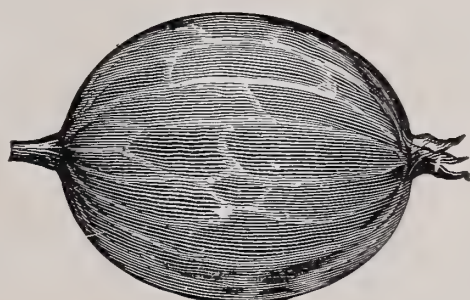
Mildew may be kept under control by frequent spraying with potassium sulphide. Bordeaux mixture is not recommended because it spots the fruit. After the fruit is gathered the Bordeaux mixture may be used against the leaf blight.

Chautauqua—(EUROPEAN TYPE)—A good grower, fruit large, pale green; quality good. (See cut.)

Columbus—(ENGLISH TYPE)—The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

Downing—(AMERICAN)—“The standard of excellence” large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Houghton—(AMERICAN)—Fruit medium size, red, thin skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.



CHAUTAUQUA



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY

- Industry**—(EUROPEAN)—Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of European varieties ; fruit large, dark red, mild, sub-acid, sweet and good flavor ; one of the best for market, either green or ripe. (See cut.)
- Pearl**—The most prolific gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.
- Red Jacket**—(AMERICAN)—A very strong grower, productive and hardy ; fruit large round, smooth and a pale red in color.
- Smith's Improved**—(AMERICAN)—Color yellow, large, excellent quality, pulp sweet and good.
- White Smith**—(EUROPEAN)—Fruit large, smooth, thin skin and tender ; color yellowish green ; sweet and very good. A very desirable variety.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant strawberries early in the spring on fertile well manured land. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows, but for hand culture one foot by two will answer.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean—Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with *short* hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the mean time having been prepared to take its place.

NOTICE.—Those sorts marked (P.) are pistillate and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.

- Bidwell**—Large, productive ; fine flavor and good color, early.
- Bubach No. 5**—P. Large and uniform, vigorous and productive, early. One of the best.
- Charles Downing**—Large, firm and good for market or garden, medium.
- Crescent Seedling**—P. Good size, a strong grower, very productive, one of the best for market and garden. Season early to medium.
- Cumberland Triumph**—Large size, light red, beautiful, good quality and productive. Season medium.
- Jersey Queen**—P. A large, handsome scarlet berry, vigorous ; late.
- Parker Earle**—Uniformly large, scarlet, flesh firm, quality good ; vigorous productive and a good market sort. Season medium to late.
- Parry**—Large, handsome, quality good. Season medium.
- Sharpless**—One of the best strawberries in cultivation ; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses ALL the good qualities looked for in a strawberry ; the best variety for the HOME garden. A strong grower, productive and largest size. The best early sort.
- Wilson**—The most popular market variety, universally successful, reliable and productive ; color red, flesh firm of high character. Early.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is one of the most valuable of trees. As valuable for shade as for its fruit producing qualities. A wonderfully rapid grower, often growing 6 to 8 feet in one season. Perfectly hardy. The fruit ripens in July and continues for three months. It is rarely picked from the trees, as it falls as soon as ripe, and it is therefore the custom to keep the surface below in a short turf, and the fruit is picked from the green grass. Invaluable for planting in yards where chickens are kept.

Downing—Superceded by New American which is hardier and better.

New American—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none ; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor ; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter ; color maroon or an intense blue black at full maturity ; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

Russian—Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fences in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping—See ornamental trees.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good Asparagus bed the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row

The roots should be spread and planted so that the crowns, when covered shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground opens in the spring.

Conover's Colossal—Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Donald's Elmira—Color a delicate green, different from other varieties, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size always commands a fancy price.

Palmetto—It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."

Victoria—Very large and good.

NUTS

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year give some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

Butternut—(WHITE WALNUT)—A native tree of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark; wood very valuable. Nut oblong and rough; highly prized for its sweet, nutritious kernel.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; foliage rich and glossy. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Chestnut, Paragon—(NEW)—A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer, nuts very large, three or four in a burr and particularly sweet and rich.

Filbert, English—(HAZEL NUT)—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; succeeding on almost all soils; bearing early and abundantly. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Filbert, American—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

Walnut, English—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling.



CAMPERDOWN ELM

From photograph of Specimen on our grounds

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

This portion of our establishment is very extensive, where Avenue and Park trees are cultivated in large blocks ; many acres are assigned to the field culture of shrubs, and small growing trees ; thousands of rows, in the borders, contain the more delicate shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Our Rose department requires large tracts of land, extensive borders and glass houses where the earliest propagation is begun. People who have never seen a large nursery, little realize the extent of the industry, the amount of experienced labor employed, the thorough cultivation practiced, or the amount of capital necessarily invested to keep the stock up to the highest standard of excellence.

We are yearly adding to our stock new varieties, the choicest selections from our own and foreign countries, and it is our intention to have on our grounds about everything in Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses that is suitable for planting in the United States or Canada, strictly tropical sections excepted.

LAYING OUT A LAWN

The first thing to decide on in fitting up a place is the laying out of drives and walks.

Limit them to the actual necessities of the place, have just as few as possible. Let them be curved in graceful lines and not straight or rigid. The drive-way should be at the outskirts of the grounds, winding to its destination. Avoid terraces, if possible, in grading, as a slope is easier to care for and is more durable.

In arranging a location for trees and shrubs leave unobstructed and as wide and as long a stretch of lawn as the ground will permit, and also plant to preserve any picturesque or desirable view from the house, its porches and windows. Plant so as to obscure undesirable views. Avoid straight lines in planting, let the borders of the views be as curving and irregular as the winding lines of a creek, having in mind that the best landscape effects are produced if your domain appears boundless.

DESIRABLE TREES TO PLANT

For Streets, Roads and Avenues—American Elm, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Oriental Plane.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks—English Elm, except on low wet land; Norway Maple, Salisburia, or Ginkgo, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth, Branched from the Ground—English and River's Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; English and Purple-Leaf Elms, American, European and White-Leaf Lindens, Norway, Purple Norway, Sycamore and Cut-Leaf Maples, Oaks, Plane Tree, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth, Branched from the Ground—Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Catalpa Bungei, Purple Birch, Horse Chestnuts, Cytissus Laburnum, Chinese Magnolias, Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitæ, etc.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit—Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars, Fern-Leaved Linden.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil—Silver-Leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Wind Breaks—Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees—Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Tree, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Lindens, Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white and pink; Catalpa, Thorns, pink, scarlet, red and white.

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach and Plum, Purple Norway and Purple Sycamore Maples.

Variegated and Gold-Leaved Trees—Golden Poplar, Catalpa, Tricolor Maple.

DECIDUOUS TREES

It will be noticed that our lists are arranged alphabetically by names in common use but botanical names follow in parenthesis.

Varieties marked (*) are of largest size when fully grown. Varieties marked (†) are of medium height, and varieties marked (‡) are of short habit adapted to the lawn, but not for street planting.

† **Acacia** (Black or Yellow Locust)—Tree, of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven).

† **GLANDULOSA**. From Japan. A rapid growing tree with long, elegant feathery foliage; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effect.

Alder (Alnus).

Suitable for planting in wet soils, but thrive well in any situation.

† **CUT-LEAVED IMPERIAL** (Laciniata)—A fine variety for a large lawn tree. It can be kept in any shape desired by severe pruning.

† **EUROPEAN OR COMMON** (Glutinosa)—Foliage dark green and wedge shaped. Makes a large tree 40 to 60 feet and spreading.

Ash (Fraxinus).

* **AMERICAN WHITE**. A well known native tree of largest size, thrives in any soil and is suitable for a street or avenue tree.

* **ASH EUROPEAN** (*Excelsior*)—Trees of rapid growth and spreading habit. Bark gray, foliage pinnate and buds black.

EUROPEAN FLOWERING (*Ornus*)—Dwarfer than most varieties. In May or June, greenish-white fringe-like flowers are borne in clusters on the ends of the branches.

‡ **EXCELSIOR WEEPING**. A rapid growing variety. If grafted high on a straight stem it spreads laterally and forms a fine arbor tree.

† **GOLD-BARKED** (*Excelsior Aurea*)—A variety with yellow bark and black buds. Very conspicuous in winter time.



STREET PLANTED WITH CAROLINA POPLAR

Beech (*Fagus*).

The beech is a most satisfactory tree; its fine habit of growth, glossy foliage, extreme hardiness and long life all unite to repay the careful planter for the care required in transplanting. Small trees are best for removing from the nursery.

† **COPPER-LEAF** (*Purpurea*)—Foliage red, purple in early summer, and a tree of symmetrical habit.

† **CUT-LEAVED** (*Incisa*)—An erect, free growing tree, foliage light green and deeply cut or incised. A fine lawn tree.

* **EUROPEAN** (*Sylvatica*)—A compact tree attaining the largest size, retains its leaves brown and dry throughout the winter.

† **PURPLE-LEAVED** or **RIVERS' PURPLE** (*Purpurea Riversii*)—A variety of European beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

Beech.

‡ **WEEPING (Pendula)**—A strong growing variety with a fairly straight or upright trunk from which spread straggling and crooked branches, foliage rich, large and glossy. A curious and interesting tree.

Birch (Betula).

The birches all thrive well in any soil and in exposed places. Their white bodies, graceful branches and restless leaves make them picturesque in any landscape.

AMERICAN (Ferruginea)—One of the finest native trees.



CATALPA BUNGEI

* **CUT-LEAVED or CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Laciniata)**—Deservedly the most popular and beautiful tree known, possessing in one a straight trunk and drooping branches, full of grace and beauty. The outer bark is paper white, leaves light green deeply cut and drooping. It is a fine tree when young and when fifty feet high is "Royal."

* **EUROPEAN WHITE (Alba)**—Strong growing and spreading habit.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH (Papyracea)—Native of America ; forms a large tree ; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH (Var. atropurpurea)—A variety possessing the vigorous

habit of the birches, and having purple foliage combining favorably with the other birches.

PYRAMIDAL (Fastigiata)—In growth fastigate, like the poplar, where a small column-shaped tree is needed, it is of value; a vigorous and excellent grower, bark white.

† **YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH** or **ELEGANTISSIMA PENDULA**—A variety of *Alba* with large shining leaves and when grafted six feet high on a straight stem its slender, graceful branches grow to the ground.

Catalpa.

The catalpas are tropical appearing trees but hardy. They bloom later than the Magnolias, and their large clusters of fragrant blossoms are very attractive.

† **BUNGEI (Bunges)** — A dwarf variety; it makes an attractive round head when grafted on a straight stem six feet high. Desirable for small lawns and formal gardens.

† **GOLDEN (Aurea Variegata)** — A medium sized tree with golden, heart formed leaves. Very beautiful in early summer.

† **SPECIOSA**—The Western or Hardy Catalpa. Upright growth, round headed. A rapid growing tree, very ornamental and the timber is said to be valuable for posts and railroad ties; a good street tree.

TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID—Of spreading habit; flowers white with purple dots; fragrant; a most profuse bloomer, remaining in bloom several weeks.



Cherry (Cerasus).

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERED CRAB

† **DOUBLE FLOWERING**

(*Flore Plena*)—Has the foliage and appearance of a common sweet cherry except its large profuse, double white blossoms

† **DWARF WEEPING (Pumila Pendula)**—Foliage lance formed, branches very slender and delicate; when grafted high its growth is to the ground, blossoms white and profuse, fruit large, black and astringent. A desirable small lawn tree.

† **JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED.** (*Japonica Rosea Pendula*.) From Japan. Most delicately graceful weeping tree. Beautiful foliage and a fountain of Rosy bloom when in flower. Very desirable.

- ‡ ROCKY MOUNTAIN—A hardy trailing variety introduced for its value for fruiting. Exceedingly ornamental.

Crab (*Pyrus*).

- ‡ BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING AMERICAN CRAB (*Pyrus angustifolia*)—A medium sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Fragrant.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*).

- ‡ GOLDEN CHAIN—A native of Europe with smooth shining foliage, attaining the height of 20 feet. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of drooping racemes of yellow flowers, "rich in streaming gold." They appear in June.

Dogwood (*Cornus*).

- ‡ RED FLOWERING (*Rubra*)—A new variety with red petals.
‡ WHITE FLOWERING (*Florida*)—A beautiful native tree. Has large showy white blossoms in the early spring; very ornamental.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

The elms are too well known to require a minute description. We call attention to a choice selection having characteristics of habit for a variety of locations.

- * AMERICAN WHITE—The magnificent monarch of our native forests and acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, the street or the park.
- * BELGIAN ELM (*Belgica*)—A fine variety, of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.
- * BLANDFORD ELM (*Superba*)—A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree.
- * ENGLISH (*Campestris*)—A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree.
- ‡ CAMPERDOWN WEEPING (*Montana pendula*)—A very strong growing variety usually grafted high and the top spreads outward and downward; its large foliage is very dense. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular and valuable for the lawn.
- * HUNTINGDON (*Montana*)—Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clear and smooth; one of the finest elms for any purpose.
- * ONTARIO—A handsome new variety of the Scotch type; an upright grower with smooth bark and broad dark green leaves. A splendid street tree.
- * PURPLE LEAVED—Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purple green foliage early in the season. One of the best.
- * SCOTCH or WYCH (*Montana*)—A spreading tree of strong growth, very large leaves and smooth bark.

Hornbeam (*Carpinus*).

AMERICAN HORNBEAM—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

* **Horse Chestnut** (*Æsculus*).

- ‡ DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Flore Plena*)—A superb variety, with double flowers in large panicles. Tree of fine pyramidal habit. One of the best ornamental trees

DWARF (*Macrostachya*)—Dwarf Pavea or smooth fruited Horse Chestnut. A beautiful low growing shrubby tree with splendid flower spikes in June.

BUCKEYE (*Glabra*)—Leaves smooth, flowers yellow, blooms in May. Grows rapidly and forms a large spreading tree.

‡ **RED** (*Rubicunda*)—Flowers showy red, not as strong a grower as the white, and blooms a little later ; the leaves are of a deeper green ; one of the most valuable ornamental trees.

WHITE-FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*)—The common or European variety. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense foliage, profuse white flowers, tinged with red, borne in panicles in the spring. A desirable tree for street planting.

Judas Tree (*Cercis*).
Red Bud.

‡ **AMERICAN** (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—Foliage smaller and not as hardy as the American.

* **Kentucky Coffee Tree** (*Gynocladus Canadensis*).

Tree makes a rapid growth, with long, feather-like foliage, rough bark and stiff blunt shoots.



EUROPEAN LINDEN

Kœlreuteria.

PANICULATA—Attractive for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, in July. It is a small growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree.

Larch (*Larix*).

† **EUROPEAN** (*Europæ*)—A rapid growing, pyramidal tree, valuable for timber. Small branches, somewhat drooping, and very delicate in appearance.

Linden (*Tilia*).

The Lindens are all beautiful, and merit more notice than they receive. They possess many valuable qualities, while the flowers yield a delicate perfume.



WIER'S CUT-LEAF MAPLE

* AMERICAN or BASSWOOD (*Americana*)--A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

† CUT or FERN-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A medium sized tree of fine habit. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of the *common*, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Tree quite pyramidal in form. (See cut.)



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH
(For description see page 44)



THURLOW WEEPING WILLOW

(For description see page 55)

Linden—Continued.

- † EUROPEAN (Europæ)—A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. (See cut.)
- † RUBRA (Red-Twigged European Linden)—A fine variety with blood red branches.
- † WHITE or SILVER LEAVED (Argentea)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree ; leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches have a drooping tendency.

Liquidambar.

- † STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum or Bilsted)—A round-headed tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning brilliant red in autumn ; very ornamental.

Magnolia.

A class of most valuable and beautiful trees because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

- * ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree)—A magnificent native tree with large pointed entire leaves 6 to 9 inches long ; blossoms green and yellow, not conspicuous ; fruit resembles a green cucumber and the seeds are covered with a bright scarlet shell in autumn.
- † TRIPETELA (Umbrella Tree)—A hardy, native medium sized tree, with enormous long leaves and large white fragrant flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

Magnolia—(Continued.)

LENNEI (Lenne's Magnolia)—A strong, fine grower, and one of the best. Its deep dark purple flowers are large and cup-shaped, opening in April.

† SOULANGEANA—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive.

‡ SPECIOSA—Of shrubby, branching habit, flowers smaller than Soulangeana, fully a week later and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest.



NORWAY MAPLE

Photo from specimen on our grounds.

planted, thrive well in almost any soil, are beautiful in growth and luxuriant in foliage.

* ASH-LEAVED (Negundo Fraxinifolium) or BOX ELDER of the West—A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a maple and foliage like an ash.

BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE (Atropurpureum)—Beautiful foliage of blood-red color. Besides that it is pretty all through the season, and is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color.

† GENEVA PURPLE—A handsome new variety with dark purple foliage holding its color all the season. The very best of all purple-leaved maples.

* NORWAY (Platanoides)—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known,

‡ CONSPICUA (Yulan)—

A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attaining the size of a tree. The flowers are large, pure white and very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

‡ PURPUREA—An attractive dwarf variety, with handsome purple flowers in May or June.

Maple (Acer.)

The native and foreign varieties of this most interesting group of trees furnish a choice of great latitude in selecting specimens for various purposes. As a class they are very satisfactory because of their rapid, healthy growth; they are easily trans-

Maple—(Continued.)

of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it one of the most desirable trees for the street, park or garden.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

‡ RED or SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints. Red blossoms appear before the leaves.

† SCHWEDLERI (*Schwedler's Maple*)—A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

Maple—(Continued.)

- * SILVER-LEAF (*Dasycarpum*)—A fine variety of rapid growth and spreading habit, foliage pendulous and graceful. One of the easiest trees to transplant and is used to advantage where quick effects are desired.
- * SUGAR or ROCK (*Saccharinum*)—A very popular native tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.
- * SYCAMORE (*Pseudo platanus*)—A noble European variety of rapid spreading growth, broad, deep green foliage, and a very desirable shade tree.
- † PURPLE-LEAF SYCAMORE—A variety of the preceding, of good free habit, foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.
- † TRI-COLOR SYCAMORE MAPLE—A variety of the European Sycamore, foliage very distinctly marked in red, yellow and green. A very beautiful and valuable tree.
- * WIER'S CUT-LEAF—A variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It is one of the most attractive lawn trees ; can easily be adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back. See cut.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus sorbus*.)

- AMERICAN—A pretty, small-sized tree with abundant clusters of large orange berries in autumn. It fruits in a young state, and is most desirable.
- † EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed ; profusely covered with large clusters of scarlet berries.
- † OAK-LEAVED—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage deeply lobed ; bright green above and downy beneath.
- † WEEPING (*Pendula*)—A variety of European ; grafted high it forms an irregular, spreading but drooping head.

Mulberry (*Morus*.)

- ‡ TEA'S RUSSIAN WEEPING—A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Those who have seen this remarkably beautiful little tree, agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy, is one of the hardiest, and is easy to transplant. Adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. (See cut.)

Oak (*Quercus*.)

- † AMERICAN WHITE (*Alba*)—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.
- * AMERICAN RED (*Rubra*)—Very large and of rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the fall.
- CHESTNUT-LEAVED (*Prinus*)—One of the finest species ; leaves resemble those of the chestnut.
- ENGLISH OAK (*Robur*)—The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth.
- † MOSSY CUP or BURR CUP (*Macrocarpa*)—A native tree of spreading form.



BOLLEANA SILVER POPLAR

From specimen in our nursery showing both sides of a leaf.

Oak—(Continued.)

Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Cup-bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like.

- † PALUSTRIS or PIN OAK—A tall, rapid, upright growing variety when young but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting.
- † PYRAMIDAL (Fastigiata)—A variety of the European Oak of very upright growth. A beautiful tree.
- † SCARLET (Coccinea)—A native tree of rapid growth and especially fine in autumn when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
- * SWAMP WHITE OAK (Bicolor)—A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

Poplar (Populus).

- * BOLLEANA—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance. (See cut.)
- CANADIAN POPLAR (Canadensis)—A tall native tree growing 80 feet high, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves.
- * CAROLINA—One of the most rapid growing trees; its branches are spreading, the leaves are large, handsome and glossy. The best of the poplars, and especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade. (See cut.)
- † GOLDEN-LEAF (Van Gerti)—A very beautiful upright grower with bright yellow foliage throughout the season.
- * LOMBARDY (Fastigata)—Its tall fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. Hardy.
- * SILVER POPLAR (Abele)—Large, rapid growing tree, will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot-stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white under side is shown to fine effect.

Peach (Persica).

- † DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH—Flowers double, rose colored.
- † DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH—Very ornamental; flowers pure white.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo).

- † ADIANTIFOLIA—A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate Maiden Hair fern-like leaves. A valuable tree from Japan.

Sophora.

JAPONICA—A low-growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy-white, pea-shaped flowers in August.

Sycamore.

PLANE TREE or BUTTONWOOD.

ORIENTAL (Orientalis)—Leaves are large, heart-shaped at base, deeply cut. A fine large growing tree. Valuable for withstanding city smoke.

Thorn (Cratægus)—Double varieties remain in bloom longer than single ones.

- † DOUBLE WHITE (Oxyacantha Plena)—Has small double white flowers.

Thorn—(Continued.)

- † DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl.*)—A fine variety ; flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade ; very double, and considerably larger than the double red ; fine, rich foliage.
- † “PAUL’S NEW DOUBLE”—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas ; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

Tulip Tree.

- *LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—A native tree of the Magnolia order ; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Virgilia Lutea or Yellow Wood.

- CLADRASTIS (*Tinctoria*)—An elegant lawn tree of clean, upright habit of growth with handsome foliage and showy, long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers produced in June.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*). See shrubs.

Willow (*Salix*).

- *BABYLONICA WEEPING—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.
- GOLDEN WILLOW (*Vitellina aurantiaca*)—Handsome. A valuable variety for winter effect, the bright colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation.
- † KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Caprea Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree with large, glossy leaves ; one of the finest of this class of trees.
- LAUREL-LEAVED (*Laurifolia*)—A fine ornamental tree with very large shining leaves.
- † NEW AMERICAN WEEPING (*Purpurea Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.
- ROSEMARY-LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*)—A very distinct and ornamental tree with long glossy, silvery foliage ; makes a very beautiful lawn tree of medium size.
- ROYAL WILLOW (*Regalis*)—Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective.
- THURLOW WEEPING—A new variety of stately proportions with graceful drooping branches and bright, long glossy leaves. One of the hardiest and best of the willows.
- WISCONSIN WEEPING—Similar to the Babylonica, but hardier and is considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

EVERGREEN TREES

The following evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climates. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens.

Arbor Vitæ (Thuya).

† **AMERICAN** (*Occidentalis*)—This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, soon forms a most beautiful hedge.

EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ (*Semper Aurea*)—Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.

GEO. PEABODY (*Lutea*)—Fifteen to twenty feet. A dwarf, dense-growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture.

‡ **HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ**—A select American variety with bright green foliage, globe form and of dwarf habit.

‡ **PARSONS** (*Compacta*)—Habit of growth dense, foliage deep green, very fine.

‡ **PYRAMIDALIS**—A very valuable and beautiful upright evergreen of compact habit which is in form of a column similar to Irish Juniper or erect Yew.

† **SIBERIAN** (*Siberica*)—Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact, an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament and hedges. The very best. See cut.

Fir (*Picea*).

***BALSAM** or **AMERICAN SILVIR** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

† **NORDMAN'S SILVER FIR** (*Nordmanniana*)—Brought from Crimean mountains, pyramidal and compact; foliage heavy dark green, glossy on upper side and slightly blue and silvery on the under side of the numerous leaves.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ
(From specimen on our grounds.)

Spruce (*Abies*).

ALCOCK'S SPRUCE (*Alcocquiana*)—A Japan tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well, being always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above.

† COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Pungens*)—A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth, fine compact habit. It is in great demand as a lawn tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color. (See Frontispiece.)

* CONCOLOR (*One color*)—A distinct variety with yellowish bark on young branches, foliage long and light green. A handsome tree, none better.

DOUGLAS' SPRUCE—From Colorado. Large conical form; spreading branches, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

* HEMLOCK (*Canadensis*)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate foliage; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

* NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind breaks.

WHITE SPRUCE (*Alba*)—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet of pyramidal form; foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored.



SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

† IRISH (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite.

† SAVIN (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries.

† SWEDISH (*Suecica*)—A beautiful pyramidal hardy evergreen with light or yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

Pine (*Pinus*).

* AUSTRIAN or BLACK (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid.

† MUGHO (*Dwarf Mugho*)—An upright, small, beautiful pine bush. (See cut).

PITCH PINE (*Rigida*)—This species is much branched at the top and forms a dense head. Light green, rigid foliage.

* PONDEROSA—A variety from the Pacific coast. Of very strong growth, making a large tree; foliage silvery green; leaves eight inches in length; perfectly hardy.

† SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

SWISS STONE PINE (*Cembra*)—Of thick, regular growth, foliage, resembling the White Pine, and quite silvery. An elegant and valuable ornamental tree.

Pine—(Continued.)

WHITE (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Yew (Taxus).

‡ ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves frequently turning to light yellow.

‡ ERECT ENGLISH (Baccata Erecta)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

‡ WASHINGTONII—New, vigorous in growth, and *rich* in healthy green and yellow foliage; one of the best.

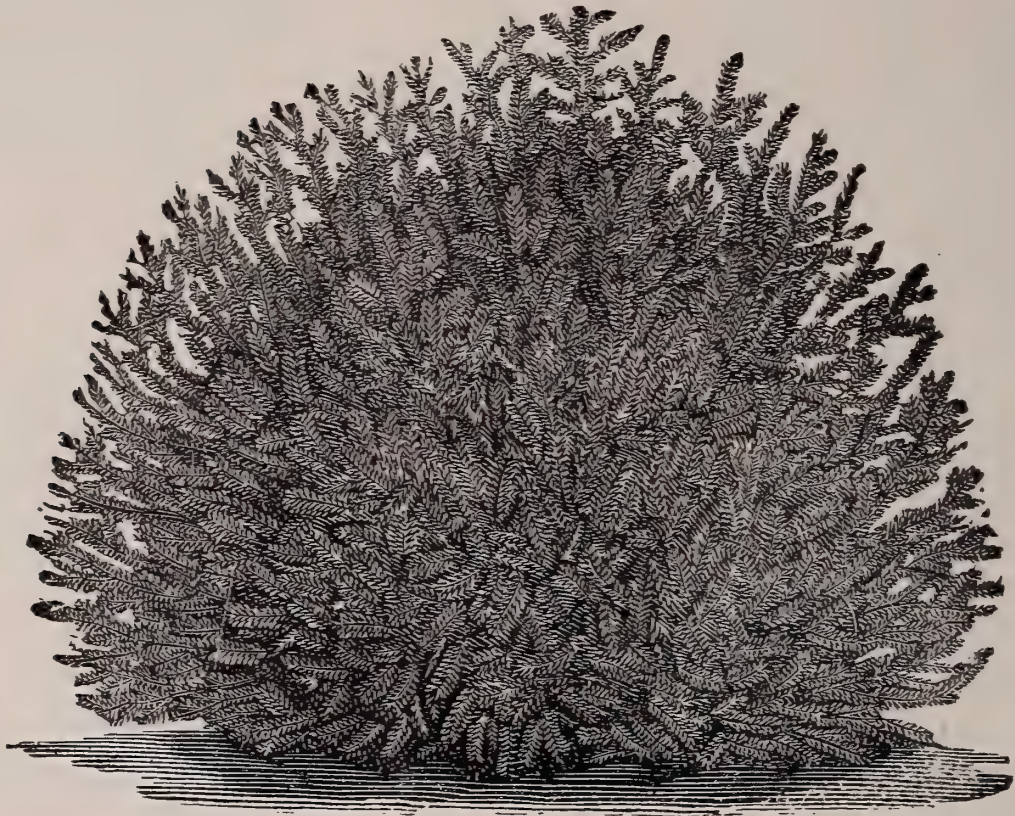
Cypress (Cupressus).

‡ LAWSONIANA—A beautiful evergreen from California, with delicate fern-like foliage. Hardy in dry ground.

Retinospora (Japanese Cypress).

FILIFERA AUREA (Golden Thread-branched Cypress)—A lovely bright-golden form. Hardy and most valuable.

PLUMOSA—A dense growing evergreen of a conical habit. Extremely beautiful, dwarf, shrub-like, with flexible, feathery branchlets.



MUGHO PINE



CUT-LEAF GOLDEN ELDER

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The discovery of new species and varieties of shrubs increases the interest in this vast class of plants. They are mostly of medium or small size, enabling one to plant a large variety on a small plot, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from darkest green and purple to the light orange and silver tints, in addition to the great variety of color in the blossoms, covering the entire season with beauty and fragrance, all unite to keep up an interest in their plantings, and we note an improved demand for them from year to year. Our assortments are selected and grown from the best.

Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage—Althæa Variegated, Filbert, Barberry, Corchorus Dogwood, Elder Golden and Variegata, Elæagnus Longipes, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Golden, Weigelia.

Shrubs that Flower in May—Almond, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Exochordia Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Pæonia, Wistaria.

In June—Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Elæagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Pæonia Herbaceous, Rhododendron, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Weigelia, Wistaria.

In July—Clethra, Clematis, Spiræa, Honeysuckle.

In August and September—Althæa, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit—Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; *Elæagnus Longipes*, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING—A beautiful shrub, with small double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING—These are extremely beautiful little shrubs, flowering in May.

Althæa or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*).

This is a very desirable class of shrubs blooming in the autumn months, when few other shrubs are in blossom, of the easiest cultivation, and hardy.

DOUBLE LILAC—Very handsome, double lilac.

DOUBLE PURPLE—Double reddish purple; fine.

DOUBLE RED—Double red flowers. One of the hardiest.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED or PAINTED LADY—Fine double flowering; variegated pink and white.

LADY STANLEY }
SPECIOSA } Variegated red and white flowers, new. Very fine.

PULCHERIMA—White with dark purple center. One of the handsomest of the double varieties.

TOTUS ALBA—Single white.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—Of dwarf, spreading habit, leaves variegated and clearly defined. It stands the sun well. A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing inconspicuous purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Amorpha.

FRUITICOSA (False Indigo)—June. Long pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

Azalea.

HARDY GHENT—This class of Azaleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year. Can be furnished in all colors.

MOLLIS—A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the *Rhododendron*, in fine trusses and of various colors.

PONTICA—A native of Asia Minor. A species growing three to four feet high, with small hairy leaves, and yellow, orange and red flowers.

Barberry (*Berberis*).

A most beautiful shrub, growing in height from four to six feet, very rich in color of leaf and flower, and especially ornamental in the autumn and winter.

CANADENSIS—The common American species, forming a shrub with handsome, distinct foliage; flowers yellow from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

PURPLE LEAVED—Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage, and fruit.

Barberry—(Continued.)

THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—This is a most interesting and valuable shrub from Japan. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely; blooms in May are white, and berries scarlet, and in profusion. Autumn foliage brilliant.

Calycanthus (Sweet-Scented Shrub).

FLORIDUS—One of the most desirable shrubs; flowers in June and at intervals afterwards, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Cornus or Dogwood.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood very dark red, retaining its color the entire winter. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. This shrub has no superior for elegance of form and beauty of foliage.



CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA

MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves.

RED BRANCHED (Sanguinea) — Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is red.

SIBERICA — Very like Sanguinea, with intensely colored bark of crimson.

SPÆTHII—One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (Mascula Variegata)—Has a peculiar, variegated foliage, low-spreading branches, with clusters of white flowers in June.

Currant (Ribes).

The flowering currants are of easy cultivation and hardy, and are very interest-

ing from their profuse flowering in early spring.

AUREUM—A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

CRANDALL—A seedling from the west; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color but poor quality.

GORDONIANUM (Gordon's Currant)—May. A valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendant clusters.

SANGUINEUM—An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea).

MASTACANTHUS—A beautiful Chinese shrub, forming a neat bush about three or four feet high. Commencing in mid-summer, it gives a constant succession of

Caryopteris—(Continued.)

bloom until checked by hard frost. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue ; very pretty and desirable.

Clethra.

ALNIFOLIA—Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green ; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July ; a valuable shrub.

Deutzia.

These shrubs are natives of Japan, from which country most of our finest shrubs have been introduced. They are extremely hardy, have very luxuriant foliage and a great profusion of exceedingly attractive flowers.

CRENATA FLORE PLENO—Flowers double, tinged with rose. Fine.

CRENATA FLORE ALBA PLENO—Flowers double and pure white.

GRACILIS—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold ; flowers pure white ; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in winter. Very dwarf and slender growth.

GRACILIS ROSEA—(New Rose Colored Deutzia Gracillis)—A very lovely, low growing, hardy shrub ; exquisitely beautiful.

LEMOINEI—New. A remarkably fine hybrid between gracilis and parvi flora. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to gracilis and quite distinct from all other Deutzias.



ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers ; the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit ; blooms early in June.

WATERERI—A new form of Deutzia crenata, with very double flowers, which open flat like a rose, and are of extraordinary size. Color a fine pink. Highly desirable.

Elæagnus (Japanese Silver Thorn).

LONGIPES—A remarkable new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath, bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large bright red berries which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor. (See cut.)

Elder (*Sambucus*).

CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

CUT-LEAVED GOLDEN (*Laciniata aurea*)—New. A beautiful cut-leaved shrub, with bright golden yellow foliage crowned on the tips of branches with a glowing bronze. (See cut.)

GOLDEN (*Aurea*)—A handsome variety with gold and yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers; very desirable for ornamenting lawns singly and in clumps.

RACEMOSA—A strong growing variety bearing large clusters of red berries.

VARIEGATA—A very conspicuous shrub with green and white foliage; a rapid grower.

Euonymus (Strawberry or Spindle tree).

A beautiful shrub or small tree. Its glowing crimson fruit makes it very attractive

Exochorda.

GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush)—A vigorous growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white. Very useful for cut flowers.



PURPLE FRINGE

admired shrub for its singular fringe-like flowers. Very hardy.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).

FORTUNEII—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best **EARLY** flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

SUSPENSА (Weeping Forsythia)—Resembles the *Fortuneii* in its flowers, but the plant has a drooping habit.

VIRIDISSIMA—A fine shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in spring.

Filbert (*Corylus*).

PURPLE-LEAVED—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. It is to shrubs what Purple Beech is to trees. Color good all the season.

Fringe Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*).

PURPLE FRINGE (Smoke Tree)—A very much



TREE HYDRANGEA

Halesia (Silver Bell).

TETRAPTERA (Common Snowdrop Tree)—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop but much larger. Blooms in May.

Honeysuckles (*Lonicera*).

ALBERTI or **HISPIDA** (Siberian Honeysuckle)—July and August. Leaves very narrow, two inches long ; bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. The whole plant makes a little, round, pendulous bush, of very pretty appearance ; but the blossoms are the wonderful part of this new Siberian bush honeysuckle. They are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color, with a fragrance that is indescribable. One blossom scents a whole room. Exceedingly rare and desirable.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT (*Fragrantissima*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves ; foliage almost evergreen.



HYPERICUM

MOROW'S (*Morowii*)—A vigorous broad spreading shrub bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit which remains on the plant a long time and gives very choice effect.

PINK TARTARIAN—A beautiful shrub, producing large bright pink flowers striped with white, in June.

RED TARTARIAN (*Tartarica rubra*)—A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers and followed with showy fruit.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Forms an upright bush with white flowers and followed with yellow fruit.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA—From Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color ; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as



LILAC FRAU DAMMANN

Hydrangea—(Continued.)

the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. One of the finest shrubs, and valuable on account of its late flowering properties. (See cut.)

RED BRANCHED (*Ramulis' Coccineis*)—A free blooming variety producing large, well formed trusses of deep rose-colored flowers. Its branches are dark red.

THOMAS HOGG—Flowers are the purest white, and are produced from July to

Hydrangea—(Continued.)

September. A most showy shrub and especially valuable for decorative purposes; requires protection in winter.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort).

GOLDEN (Aureum)—One of the finest of medium growing shrubs forming a dense globular head, and producing a constant succession of golden-yellow flowers in great abundance for a period of several weeks. The foliage is of good color and form.

KALMIANUM—A very pretty native shrub, with rich green foliage and bright yellow blossoms. Much used in landscape planting.

Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*).

The fine brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms of spring, and they appear in great profusion, before the leaves are fully developed. Their foliage is very bright green and glossy, thus making the plants exceedingly ornamental. The Japan Quince is especially well adapted for hedge purposes.

SCARLET JAPAN—Scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring; highly ornamental.

Kerria (*Corchorus Japonica*.)

YELLOW—This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

VARIEGATED—This variety makes dwarf twiggy growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers.



TREE LILAC (*SYRINGA JAPONICA*)

Lilac, Common (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—Shrubs with large pointed entire leaves.

WHITE (Alba)—Blossoms early. Pure white and very fragrant.

PURPLE (Purpurea)—Blossoms early; abundant; reddish purple and fragrant.

CHARLES X—A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the foregoing.

CHINESE WHITE—Growth similar to Persian, but blooms nearer white.

CHINESE WEEPING (*Ligustrina Perkinensis Pendula*)—Grafted on straight stems; forms a drooping, graceful habit; blossoms white and fragrant.

FRAU DAMMANN—Immense panicles of pure white flowers of very large size. Best white variety.

Lilac—(Continued.)

JAPAN TREE LILAC (*Syringa Japonica*)—A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late blooming.

JOSIKA or **CHIONONTHUS LEAVED**—Thick shining leaves and clusters of purple flowers; much later than common Lilacs.

LAMARCK—Very large panicle; individual flowers large, very double, rosy lilac.

LUDWIG SPÆTH—Panicle long; individual flowers large. Single; dark purplish red. The finest of its color.

MAD. CASIMIR PERIER—Large trusses of very double, creamy-white flowers. Said to be the prettiest of the varieties.

MARIE LEGRAYE—Large panicles with pure white flowers. A valuable variety for forcing.

PRESIDENT GREVY—A new variety; strong grower; blossoms in very large clusters of semi-double bluish flowers; one of the best.

ROUEN or **RED LILAC** (*Rothomagensis*)—A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

VILLOSA—A new Japanese variety; flowers large, light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; very late bloomer and most desirable.

PERSIAN PURPLE—Native of Persia. Leaves small dark green; flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

PERSIAN WHITE—Same habit of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white tinged with purple.

Pavia (Dwarf Buckeye). See trees.

Plum (*Prunus*). **DOUBLE FLOWERING** (*Prunus Triloba*.)

A very hardy and beautiful tree-form shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Pissardi*)—The most beautiful purple leaved shrub of recent introduction. The branches are very dark purple, the leaves when first formed are rich crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful color until they drop, late in autumn. No other shrub or tree retains its color like this.

Privet or Prim (*Ligustrum*).

AMOOR RIVER or **CHINESE PRIVET**—A most beautiful variety from China. It needs protection in winter in the north and west. The leaves are long, shining, beautiful and distinct. Its blossoms are large, pure white, very fragrant, covering the bush. A very handsome, attractive and useful variety.

CALIFORNIA (*Ovalifolium*)—Rapid grower with bright shining leaves. This shrub grows freely in almost any soil, is compact in form and can be trimmed to any desired shape; flowers during June and July. Desirable for hedges.

IBOTA—A pretty Japanese shrub with slender twig-like branches and small lanceolate leaves. It has round, shining, black berries. Very ornamental.

REGELIANUM—Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches and oblong leaves.

ENGLISH (*Vulgaris*)—Bears pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes a beautiful, hardy hedge plant.

Ptelea (Hop Tree).

TRIFOLIA—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters ; flowers in June.

AUREA (Golden-Hop)—Bright golden foliage, which unlike most other yellow-leaved subjects, does not fade, but retains its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in border.

Rhodotypus (Kerrioides).

A Japanese shrub of medium size, very ornamental, with handsome foliage and large single, white flowers in the latter part of May.

Spiræa (or Meadow Sweet).

The Spiræas are desired for their healthy habit of growth, and their continuous blooms. The foliage of some varieties changes to brilliant scarlet in the fall. All of them are easily grown and require little care.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flatheads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer. (See cut.)

ARGUTA—One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep-green foliage ; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped in a wealth of minute purest white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

BILLARDI—Blossoms nearly all summer ; rose colored ; fine ; showy.

BUMALDA (Bumaldi)—A variety from Japan ; blooms all summer. Showy rose colored flowers. Growth dense and of dwarf habit.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering Spiræa of dwarf habit very fine and hardy ; blooms in July, August and September.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Opulifolia aurea*)—An interesting variety, with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

Spiræa—(Continued.)

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflora*)—Has very large, cream colored flowers; very showy. A strong grower.

PLUM LEAVED (*Prunifolia*)—Beautiful white flowers double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage scarlet in autumn. (See cut.)

REEVESII (*Lance-Leaved*) (*Lanceolata*)—A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blossoms in May.

THUNBERG'S (*Thunbergii*)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow delicate leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

ULMIFOLIA (*Elm-leaved Spiræa*)—July. Elm-like leaves, and large clusters of white flowers.



SPIRÆ PRUNIFOLIA

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spiræas, a most charming and graceful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Sumac (*Rhus*).

FERN-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A hardy plant of moderate size with beautiful large fern-like leaves, white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Scarlet fruit.

Symphoricarpus. St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry.

RACEMOSUS—Snowberry. A well-known shrub with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Symphoricarpus—(Continued.)

VULGARIS—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage flowers and fruit small, purple and hangs all winter.

VULGARIS VARIEGATA—A variegated form of the above.

Syringa or Mock Orange (Philadelphus).

An invaluable shrub, of vigorous habit, exceedingly hardy, handsome foliage and producing beautiful white flowers.

GOLDEN (Aurea)—A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

GARLAND (Coronarius)—A very fine shrub with sweet scented flowers. The best.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—Habit strong with semi-double white flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED SYRINGA—A vigorous grower ; very showy ; large white flowers.



JAPAN SNOWBALL

Tamarix

AFRICAN (Parviflora)—Foliage very fine and feathery on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous so as to cover the branches of preceding year's growth. The peculiar flowers and leaves makes this an attractive shrub.

CHINENSIS—A strong upright grower ; foliage delicate, and of a lively green color ; rose-colored flowers in September.

GALLICA—July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms ; later than the above.

INDICA—Beautiful deep green foliage with plume-like pink flowers.

Virburnum

DENTATUM (Arrow Wood)—June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers and fine steel-blue berries in fall.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Opulus)—Foliage yellowish-green, large, whitish, blooms in June. In the fall covered with large red berries.



XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA.

LANTANA—A large, robust shrub with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, succeeded with red fruit ; retains its foliage late.

JAPAN SNOWBALL (Plicatum)—Handsome plicated leaves ; globular heads of

Viburnum—(Continued.)

pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. (See cut.)

SNOWBALL (*Opulus sterilis*)—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers the latter part of May.

Weigela (*Diervilla*).

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb large trumpet shaped flowers, of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red ; very ornamental in the fall.

ALBA—One of the finest plants in the spring, very hardy and a rapid grower ; flowers white.

AMABALIS—June. A pink-flowered variety, and one of the best.

CANDIDA—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub ; flower pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

DESBOIS (*Desboisii*)—A deep rose colored or red variety, similar in growth to *Weigela Rosea*, but darker.

FLORIBUNDA—Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower.

ROSEA—A beautiful and hardy shrub, with rose-colored flowers rich in profusion, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune ; very hardy ; blooms in June.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Nana*)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with white and green ; very ornamental. Of dwarf habit ; flowers very light pink.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus*).

VIRGINICA—A native tree or shrub, foliage light green, flowers in racemes, very delicate ; white. One of the best hardy shrubs for the lawn.

Xanthoceras.

SORBIFOLIA—A large growing shrub or small tree from China, foliage similar to Mountain Ash. The flowers are about the size of Horse Chestnut blossoms and white with a pink eye, and borne in long spikes in great abundance. (See cut.)

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Ashberry (*Mahonia*).

HOLLY-LEAVED (*Aquifolium*)—A very pretty shrub, with dark, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May. Foliage glossy and scarlet in autumn.

JAPONICA—A new species from Japan, with very broad, spiny foliage, light green in color. Requires protection in New England.

Box (*Buxus*).

DWARF—Mostly used for edging ; well-known.

Tree Box.

LATIFOLIA—A distinct variety with broad leaves.

SEMPERVIRENS—The common Tree Box from England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage.

Euonymus.

MARGINATA ALBA—Silver striped and edged with silver ; a beautiful evergreen plant ; slow grower ; valuable for edging borders.

RADICANS—Foliage green, edged with silver ; more hardy than the preceding.

Rhododendrons.

The Rhododendrons are the finest of all evergreen shrubs ; the leaves are broad, green and glossy, surmounted with scarlet, purple and white clusters of large flowers, many of them as large as a small bouquet. They need a slight protection in winter in this climate and to be shaded from the hot sun in summer.

CATAWBIENSE (Rosebay)—Succeeds best in our climate ; blooms in tufts or clusters. Sold by colors or in assortments.

NAMED HYBRIDS—Budded plants in a fine assortment of colors.

HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against winds and prevent the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built, and then, with little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty." An attraction in our best-kept places.

FOR ORNAMENT

Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Barberry, Buckthorn, Privet, Spiræas, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Box, and Mahonia.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend Norway Spruce, Austrian, Scotch and White Pine, American Arbor Vitæ, to which we may add Carolina Poplar and Silver-Leaved Maple.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

For turning cattle and as farm hedges in general, the following will be found very serviceable.

Buckthorn (Rhamnus).

A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small, black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

Honey Locust (Gleditschia).

A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Very useful as a defensive hedge plant.

Osage Orange (Maclura).

A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart ; larger sized plants will require more space.

Buckthorn, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are generally planted in double rows, about nine inches apart.

PRUNING

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the Arbor Vitæ should the growth be too rapid.

CLIMBING SHRUBS OR VINES

Akebia (Quinata)—A rapid growing climber with clover-like leaves. Flowers in clusters, purple.

Ampelopsis.

QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps. Very hardy.

VEITCHII (Tricuspidata)—The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty. The plants when young should have a winter protection, but when well established no vine cares for itself equal to this superb variety.

Aristolochia Sipho (Birthwort).

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Bigonia or Trumpet Flower (Tecoma).

RADICANS—A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters trumpet shape, orange red, 5 to 6 inches long at intervals through the summer.

GRANDIFLORA—A variety having large dark orange colored flowers.

Celastrus (Scandens or Bitter Sweet).

A fine native climber with clusters of orange red seeds.

Clematis (Virgins Bower).

No class of climbing plants excels the clematis, in its diversity of foliage and flowers. To succeed with them they require a rich, deep, loamy soil sufficiently moist to afford plenty of nutriment.

We select the following varieties from a very large number to represent the better types, as these have all proved very satisfactory.

LARGE FLOWERING HYBRID SORTS.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—Double white, fragrant.

JACKMANNI—Large, rich violet purple, flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

HENRYI—Very large, white and prolific bloomer. The best white.

MADAM EDOUARD ANDRE—New, large, deep velvety crimson flowers. A fine bloomer, a great acquisition.

SIEBOLDII OR RAMONA—Large, very fine, bright blue flowers.

SELECT LIST OF OLD AND NEW SORTS.

COCCINEA (Leather Flower)—A curious bell-shape heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet. (See cut.)

CRISPA—Form of blossom similar to above, of lilac color.

FLAMULA—A very vigorous climber and one of the oldest in cultivation. Flowers abundant, small, white, fragrant.

Clematis—(Continued.)

PANICULATA—A new Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy, one of the finest climbers, vigorous handsome foliage ; produces late in summer, a profusion of medium sized pure white deliciously fragrant flowers. (See cut.)



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

VIRGINIANA—American white clematis, one of the most rapid growers, producing quantities of greenish white flowers, succeeded by brown hairy-like seed plumes.

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Sinensis*).

A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long ; the contrast between the glossy, dark green foliage and shining scarlet fruit being exceedingly beautiful.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*)—Retains its foliage nearly all winter ; is quite fragrant and a desirable variety.

COMMON WOODBINE—A vigorous grower and very showy.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Halleana*)—A strong growing variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant and cover the vines from July to December. The best bloomer of all the Honeysuckles.

HECKROTTI—A new climbing variety ; flowers rose color outside, yellow center. A good bloomer and strong grower.

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Aurea Reticulata*)—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers ; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow ; fine for bedding, pot culture or for hanging baskets ; perfectly hardy.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH—Sweet-scented, very fine ; continues in bloom all summer.

Honeysuckle—(Continued.)

SCARLET TRUMPET—Strong, rapid grower ; blooms all summer. Scarlet flowers.

YELLOW TRUMPET—Very fragrant ; yellow trumpet flowers.

Ivy (*Hedera*).

ENGLISH—An old variety ; a hardy climbing evergreen.

TRICOLOR—Leaves green, white and rose.

NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white ; very striking.

Periploca or Virginian Silk Vine.

A fine growing climber ; glossy foliage and purple brown colored flowers.

Passiflora.

The Passion Flower ; beautiful climbing flowering plant, not hardy.

Vinca or Periwinkle (*Minor*).

A creeping plant, called Running Myrtle, with beautiful light blue flowers and shining dark green foliage.

Wistaria.

CHINESE PURPLE—A beautiful climber of very rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and also in the autumn ; is perfectly hardy and one of the most superb climbing vines ever introduced

CHINESE WHITE—Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in these are pure white. Planted together with the purple, a most magnificent effect is obtained.

AMERICAN PURPLE—An elegant climber with bushy purple, sweet-scented flowers ; and a rapid grower.



TREE PAEONIA

PAEONIAS

TREE OR MOUTAN CLASS

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 3 to 4 feet in height, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably beautiful and striking, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 8 inches across, and appear in May. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

Banksii (Chinese Double)—Very large, fragrant flowers; rose blush, with purple center, one of the best.

Elizabeth—Very large, rosy crimson, full and fine.

Semperflora—Large, pink, fine bloomer.

HERBACEOUS CLASS

Paeonias should be planted in good rich, deep, moist soil after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants.

They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them most desirable.

Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Paeonia rivals the Rose in beauty ranging from pure white to darkest red and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Paeonias thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade.

Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors every year.

VARIETIES

Active—Pink, bud very large and round, full, double, late.

Alba Superba—White, large and full.

Amabilis Grandiflora—White, very large, double, fringed petals, fine, very sweet.

Amabilis Speciosa—Rose, fading to white, large, very double, sweet.

Baron Rothschild—Outside petals rose, center salmon, sweet, distinct.

Bicolor Mad. Guerin—Fine red; rosy center.

Bicolor—Pink, center yellowish white.

Blushing Bride—Light rose nearly white.

Buckii—Light crimson, double, large, rose scented.

Candida fl. pl.—Dark red outside petals; rosy white center; very fine.

Caroline Mather—Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.

Couronne de Roses—Dark rose; soft rose center.

Delecourt Verhille—Pure white, carmine spotted.

Delectissima—Rose, large, full, fine, sweet.

Diamond—Large, white, fragrant.

Doyenne d' Enghein—Violet rose and carmine.

Duchesse de Nemours—Rose pink, very large, double, sweet; one of the best.

Dugueslin—Rosy carmine.

Elegans—Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center, loose, fine, sweet.

Festiva Maxima—Creamy white, with small center of carmine; round, early in clusters, sweet.

Fragans Maxima Plena—Salmon red.

Fragrantissima—Violet and rose color, very sweet.

Francis Ortegál—Dark purple crimson, very large, fine, deep, double and sweet.

Fulgida—Very dark crimson, good.

Geldorf—Soft red; extra fine.

Humei—Rose, full, large, late; one of the best.

King of Roses—Deep rose; sweet-scented.

La France—Pink outside petals with yellowish center; very fine.

L' Innocence—White; rosy outer petals.

La Martine—Bright red, full, good.

Mad. Waroguet—Purplish rose.

Maiden Blush—White and light rose.

Mary Hamilton—Satin rosy red.

Mary Stuart—Rosy white, creamy center.

Officinalis, alba plena—Double white, tinged red.

Rosea—Double crimson, changing to rose fragrant; fine.

Rubra—Dark red; very early.

Osiris—Rosy carmine.

Perfection—Outside petals rose lilac, inside salmon, sweet.

Pius IX—Dark red purple, semi-double.

Prolifera Tricolor—Rosy white, center yellow, with carmine spots.

Pulcherrima—Bright satin rose; center blush white.

Purpurea—Delicate purplish carmine.

Reine Hortense—Pink, large, full, globular, fine, fragrant.

Rosa Grandiflora—Rose crimson, very double, early.

Salvator—Rose; white center.

S. B. Rendather—Clear violet red.

Sweetheart—Red, white and rose center.

Tenuifolia flora plena—Deeply cut fringe-like foliage. Flowers bright scarlet crimson, quite double and globular; rare and fine.

Triumph du Nord—Violet rose, lilac shade.

Triumph de Paris—White; center yellowish.

Variegated—Pink and salmon variegation, semi-double, sweet.

Victoria—Rose, center yellowish.

Victor Lemans—Rosy, light center.

Washington—Violet rose.

Whitleyi—White, large and sweet.

Wilhelmina—Fine soft rose; extra large.

DAHLIAS

We have added to our collection of this superb plant many new ones, including the best *single* and finest *cactus* varieties. No plant is more easy of culture and none show such a vast range of colors and combinations and give such a profusion of autumn bloom as the old dahlia and its new varieties.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING AND POMPONS

- Apple Blossoms**—Red, pink and carmine.
A. D. Livoni—Pink, beautiful quilled petals.
Country Lad—Dwarf, sulphur yellow and pink.
Frank Smith—Dark maroon tipped with white.
Grand Duke Alexis—White tipped with lilac.
Harry Freeman—Pure white.
Iridescent—Orange overlaid with red.
Miss May Loomis—Large shell-like petals, white suffused with lavender.
Psyche—Dwarf, pale primrose tinted with rose.
Queen of Lilacs—A beautiful magenta, early.
Rev. C. W. Balton—Salmon buff, and spotted crimson.
Ruby Queen—Clear ruby, resembles "American Beauty Rose."
Sprig—Buff yellow, shaded with purple.
Snow Clad—Finest white pompon.

SINGLE DAHLIAS

- Ami Barrillet**—Fine red; bronze foliage.
Duchess of Fife—Amber edged with red.
Enchantment—Red and yellow.
Fern-Leaved—Red; fern-like foliage.
Harold—Dark maroon, almost black.
John Downie—Crimson-scarlet.
Mrs. L. C. Basset—Maroon, striped lilac.
Snow Queen—Pure white.

NEW CACTUS DAHLIAS

- Black Prince**—Rich maroon, velvet.
Blanche Keith—Rich yellow, long petals.

Clifford W. Bruton—A perfect yellow dahlia.

Constancy—Reddish amber, white tipped.

Henry Patrick—Pure white, and without a center bud, a fine decorative plant.

Maid of Kent—Rich crimson, petals white tipped.

Mrs. Peart—Creamy white shaded with yellow.

Mrs. Wm. H. Maule—Red with blush, iridescent.

Nymphæa—Clear, distinct, light pink, fine.

Rayon d'Or—Bright orange with white band.

Wilhelm Miller—Purple. Very large with curled center.

Wm. Agnew—The finest red Cactus Dahlia ever produced; flowers sometimes seven inches in diameter.

Zulu—"The Black Dahlia," darkest maroon.

LIST OF OLD STANDARD VARIETIES

- Admiral**—Crimson and maroon.
Advance—Maroon.
Alderman—Purple and white.
Belle D'Baum—Deep pink and lilac, slight yellow.
Beatrice—Blush, violet pink.
Bicolor—Scarlet, white tipped.
Bride of Roses—Pink.
Fanny Purehose—Bright yellow.
Gaity—Yellow and red.
General—Yellow and red.
Gem—Purplish crimson.
Jennie—White, violet tipped.
Kate Sherman—Red.
Little Pet—Delicate blush, white tipped.
Little Kate—Dark crimson, white tipped.
Little Agnes—Light pink.

Dahlias—(Continued.)

Bird of Passage—Rose with little white.

Col. Sherman—Red, light shade.

Catharine—Yellow.

Crown Prince—Buff and orange.

Cupid—Pink.

Criterion—Pink.

Copper Head—Copper color, large.

Dr. Boyes—Lilac and yellow.

Ethel Vick—Pink.

Little Beauty—Maroon and pink.

La Phare—Red.

National—Maroon and white.

Oriole—Golden yellow.

Poines de Belges—White.

Seraph—Buff yellow, orange tipped.

Sambo—Dark maroon.

Surpriser—Red, white tipped.

Woman in White—Large, white.

Yellow Boy—Deep Yellow.



WILLIAM AGNEW DAHLIA

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The following collections are mostly perennial, the growth of each year is killed to the ground by winter frosts, but the roots remain in the ground perfectly hardy ready to grow again in the spring. This class of plants is very satisfactory as they need but little care and an assortment of them will furnish blossoms from early to late.

Anemone (Wind Flower).

JAPONICA (Rubrum)—Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright purple rose with golden centers, borne in great profusion from July to November.

JAPONICA (Alba)—A variety of the preceding, flowers pure white with a golden center.

Arundo (Great reed).

DONAX—A hardy strong growing variety from Spain, grows 10 to 15 feet. Rich green broad pointed leaves.

Astilbe (Spiræa).

JAPONICA—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather like flowers.

Arundinaria (Ribbon grass)—Variegated ribbon grass, one of the prettiest hardy grasses with handsome striped foliage.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

CERULEA—Fine blue flowers in June ; two feet.

Convallaria Majalis—(Lily of the Valley)—Pure white flowers, sweet scented.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—Elegant border plants of great variety and color.

Desmodium Penduliflorum.

A native of Japan. It is quite hardy, each spring sending up numerous stems, forming a bush of shrub-like appearance, with numerous graceful and drooping branches, from which depend great numbers of flower clusters. The flowers are pea-shaped, of a light purple color, and are produced from August until frost comes.

Dielytra or Dicentra.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding heart)—The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white of this plant are borne on a graceful, drooping raceme a foot or more in length. It is superb for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers in April and May.

Dictamnus or Fraxinella.

A handsome herbaceous plant, two feet in height, with long spikes of white flowers.

Digitalis or Foxglove.

Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high ; white and red ; very showy. July to September.



EULALIA ZEBRINA

Delphinium (Larkspur).

FORMOSUM—The finest Larkspur in cultivation, having spikes of flowers of the most brilliant blue, marked by a white spot in the center of each flower ; blooming through the summer and autumn months.

Dianthus—(Pink).

White Garden Pink.

Erianthus (Ravenna Grass).

Somewhat resembling the Pampas, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes, growing about four feet in height.

Eulalia.

A strain of hardy ornamental grass from Japan.

GRACILLIMA—Four to five feet ; leaves are very narrow and dark green, with silver-white mid-rib ; and whether used upon lawns or in combination with other plants in the garden, is one of the most decorative in its effects.

JAPAN (Japonica)—Grows three to four feet and in broad clumps ; deep green.

JAPONICA ZEBRINA—A form of gold variegation in horizontal bars. (See cut.)

Funkia Subcordata (Day Lily, White).

A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate fragrance.

Hollyhock.

If planted in good rich moist soil, they are satisfactory perennial plants. The double sorts are very fine, growing on tall stems, remaining in bloom for a long time. We offer a great variety in colors.

Iris (Fleur de Lis).

Grows in clumps 18 to 24 inches tall, leaves long, narrow and lance pointed, flowering on a terminal center ; very showy. We have white, blue and yellow.

Phlox.

Dwarf growing plants of very effective or showy appearance. We have a large collection of grand new varieties.

AMAZON—Large, pure white, fine.

CAROLINA—Large, deep pink, showy flowers.

COQUETTE—Pure white, soft rosy crimson center.

EDITH—White, shaded with lavender.

EPOPEE—Large, clear violet rose, with bright fiery center.

FLAMBEAU—Large, bright orange red, darker center.

HECTOR—Large, salmon rose, dark red center.

J. H. SLOCUM—Deep rose pink, crimson center.

JULES JOUY—Clear lilac, splashed with white.

LA VAGUE—Large, silvery rose.

LE VENGEUR—Bright carmine, amaranth, fine.

LOTHAIR—Crise salmon, dark purple center.

M. BEZANSON—Fiery crimson, velvety purple center.

MADAME P. LANGIER—Bright geranium red, vermilion center.

PREMIER MINISTER—Rosy white, deep rose center, very fine.

Phlox—(Continued.)

TERRE NEUVE—Grayish lilac, center violet tinged with white.

THE PEARL—Pure white, very fine.

New Double Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.

A glorious new plant, and one that will find a place in every garden here and abroad ; of fine habit, vigorous growth, with early, continuous and immense blooming qualities ; it will be found excellent also for cut flower purposes, inasmuch as the stems are long, and often carry a dozen flowers furnished with beautiful foliage. A large vase filled with these flowers is a beautiful sight.



NEW DOUBLE RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW

Spiræa (Meadow Sweet).

Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes ; one or two feet.

JAPONICA (See Astilbe).

FILIPENDULA (Dropwort)—Foliage dense, dark green and beautifully cut.

Blooms in showy heads of white flowers.

ULMARIA (Double Meadow Sweet)—Handsome double white flowers.

Thyme (Thymus).

VARIEGATED—Very fragrant blue flowers with small foliage.

VULGARIS (Common Thyme)—Small, lilac flowers.

Vinca.

MINOR—A trailing evergreen plant, with blue flowers in June.

MAJOR VARIEGATED—Foliage variegated with green white.

Yucca.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Filamentosa*)—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks three and four feet high are covered with large, whitish bell-shaped flowers. (See cut.)

BULBS AND BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS

The classes and varieties of Bulbs are so numerous that limited space does not admit of our enumerating them in this catalogue. Suffice it to say, we can supply anything in the bulbous line possessing merit, and will be pleased to answer all queries regarding same.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL,
AND TO BE KEPT IN A DRY CELLAR FROM FREEZING

GLADIOLUS

These handsome, stately flowers are universally popular. They are of robust, erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves, and splendid flower scapes rising from two to three feet in height. They are of a variety of colors, such as orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon rose tints to a salmon red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, keeping the strongest bulbs for late planting. They require very little attention, and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSE

The TUBEROSE is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance; the flowers are pure white very double and wax-like, and borne on stems two or three feet high.

BULBS THAT SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE FALL

LILIES

The lilies should have a place in every garden as they are entirely hardy, require little or no care and make a grand display; after planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

AURATUM—Gold band lily of Japan. Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

CANDIDUM—Large, snow-white fragrant blossoms.

HARRISII—This new variety is very free blooming, trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant, large flowers. It can be forced into bloom at any desired time in winter. This is the well-known Easter, or Bermuda Lily.

LONGIFLORUM—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM—Pure white.

LILIES—(Continued.)

ROSEUM—This is one of the very best kinds ; splendid large flowers, rose and white, spotted crimson ; very beautiful.

RUBRUM—White spotted red.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily)—Bright orange, scarlet with dark spots.

CROCUS

These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about three inches apart and cover with two inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

HYACINTHS

Among all bulbs used for winter flowers, the HYACINTH stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulbs in a glass filled with water or placed in pots or boxes in soil. Double blue, with various shades ; double red, with various shades ; double white, with various shades ; single blue, various shades ; single red, various shades ; single white, various shades.

TULIPS

We have a splendid assortment of fine colors, both single and double. Early and late varieties prolong the season of bloom. Plant in the fall.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

A magnificent bedding plant, with broad tropical foliage. Planted in the open ground about the first of June, they grow rapidly and spread their leaves, glowing with the rich colors of the tropics until faded by the autumn frosts.

CANNAS

Tall growing, tropical foliaged plants of great beauty. We can supply in great variety, including all the late introductions.

NOTE—"ROSES, SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC., ETC., AND HOW TO GROW THEM"

This is the title of our twelve-page booklet giving full directions for the planting and care of said commodities. Every customer ordering six or more articles is entitled to a copy free. Others can secure it by sending a five-cent stamp.

ROSES

Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture, and the best list of roses of to-day would not contain many varieties that were the best a few seasons ago. From the ends of the earth new varieties and new species are gathered, new hybrids are produced and new seedlings are grown from which careful selections are made, and it is truly wonderful what the results have been up to date. About all that is desirable in a rose has been obtained in color, size, fragrance and hardiness.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Hardy sorts of roses may be planted in the fall or spring. *All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and thereafter every spring.*

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be cut back immediately after flowering to ensure a new growth and increased blooming the same season.

WINTER PROTECTION

All roses in this climate will give better results if protected in the winter. The best way is to cover the plants with dry leaves kept down by evergreen boughs all of which should be removed early in the spring.

INSECT REMEDIES

For any insect that eats the foliage, a dusting of the damp leaves with white hellebore will be safe and sufficient.

For thrips and aphides a spraying or wash of whale oil soap will be effective.

If mildew appears, sprinkle the moist leaves with dry powdered sulphur or sprinkle with sulphide of potassium dissolved in water. A cubic inch to a gallon of water.

The roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong two-year plants 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are best.

There are thousands of varieties of roses grown and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

In describing roses we have used the following letters to designate the class to which each sort belongs.

H. for Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant

H. N. for Hybrid Noisette

H. T. for Hybrid Tea.

H. Ch. for Hybrid China.

H. C. for Hybrid Climber.

P. for Prairie.

S. for Summer.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

(Bourbon, Bengal, China and Tea)—The following varieties we keep in stock, mostly in pots so they can be shipped at any season. They can be planted at any time out of doors or they can remain in the pots for house culture and winter blooming. Any treatment that will keep them growing will favor an abundance of bloom. Varieties marked (*) are usually hardy in the open ground in this section if suitably protected in winter.

Adam (T.)—Salmon rose; fragrant.

* **Agrippina** (Bengal)—Velvety crimson, moderately double, fine buds.

Appoline (Bourbon)—Rosy pink, large cupped flowers.

Bon Silene (Tea)—An old rose, but unsurpassed for beauty of its buds. Light rose, sometimes rosy crimson.

Bride (T.)—Pure white, large, fine. Very fragrant.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Pink, rich color.

Cornelia Cook (T.)—Creamy white, large size and very double.

Catharine Mermet (T.)—Bright flesh color with silvery lustre, large double and very fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh (Bengal)—Crimson bud changing light as it opens.

Devoniensis (T.)—Creamy white, center tinged with blush ; very large ; nearly full ; fragrant.



CLIO

* **Douglass** (Bengal)—Crimson ; small ; fine bud.

Duchess de Brabant (T.)—Rosy pink, edged with silver ; large ; semi-double ; fine ; fragrant.

* **Glorie de Dijon** (Ch. T.)—Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow ; large, full, globular ; hardiest of Teas.

* **Felleberg** (N.)—Rosy crimson.

* **Hermosa**—Bright rose, flat form, very double ; a constant bloomer and quite hardy.

Jos. Swartz (T.)—White with delicate pink shade in center ; fragrant.

- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (H. T.)—Delicate creamy white ; free blooming ; quite hardy.
- * **Louis Odier** (B.)—Bright rose ; good size ; full ; well formed ; hardy.
- Madam Caroline Testout** (H. T.)—Silvery rose, flowers large, double.
- Madam Cusin** (T.)—Violet rose tinged with yellow.
- Madam de Wattville** (T.)—Salmon white, petals bordered with rose like a tulip ; fragrant.
- Madam Welche**—Pale yellow, copper center, large and full.
- Marechal Neil** (N.)—Deep yellow, very large, very fragrant. The finest of roses succeeds well only with best of care under glass.
- Meteor** (H. T.)—Dark velvety crimson ; constant bloomer ; vigorous.
- Marie Guillot** (T.)—White, faintly tinged with yellow, large, full, fine form.
- Mrs. Degraw** (Bourbon)—Rich glossy pink ; a continuous bloomer ; very fragrant.
- Papa Gontier** (T.)—Cherry red and glowing crimson ; large size ; constant bloomer ; a fine rose for all purposes.
- * **Perle des Jardines** (T.)—Canary yellow, large, full, fragrant ; foliage dark, glaucous and shiny. One of the best.
- * **Queen of Bedders** (B.)—Crimson, medium size, a full and free bloomer.
- * **Queen's Scarlet** (Bourbon)—Rich velvety scarlet ; a constant bloomer.
- * **Reine Marie Henrietta** (Ch. T.)—Cherry red, full, fragrant, but not a heavy bloomer.
- Safrano** (T.)—Saffron and apricot yellow, large, semi-double, fine bud.
- * **Souvenir de Malmaison** (B.)—Flesh shaded with fawn, flat, full, very fine foliage, one of the best.
- Souvenir President Carnot** (H. T.)—Delicate rosy blush, shaded deeper at center of flower. Fragrant ; strong growing.
- Souvenir de Wootton** (H. T.)—Red, free blooming, very fragrant.
- * **Sunset** (T.)—Rich golden amber shaded with crimson tints, fine form, delicious tea fragrance, a strong grower, finest foliage, dark and one of the best.

POLYANTHA ROSES

An interesting class from Japan, flowers and foliage both small, borne in panicles and very distinct new and exceedingly interesting.

- * **Cecile Brunner**—Salmon pink with deeper salmon centre, fine in bud, and beautiful when open.
- * **Clotilde Soupert**—Pearly white but variable, the same plant often producing red and white blooms ; free bloomer and constant.
- * **Pink Soupert**—Beautiful lively pink ; a great and constant bloomer and one of the best bedding roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, or HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES AND OTHER HARDY VARIETIES

The following roses are not such constant bloomers as are described in the foregoing list but they possess the merit of great hardiness, free habits of growth and are such as will stand out of doors in beds with slight covering in winter. The growth of each year should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds and the soil well forked after rich manuring. Use plenty of water, all that is possible without keeping the soil soggy.

Alfred Colomb (H.)—Cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson ; flowers extra large, double and full ; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort.

American Beauty (H.)—Large, globular ; deep pink shaded with carmine ; delicious odor ; most desirable variety for forcing under glass.

Anne de Diesbach (H.)—Brilliant crimson. A superb garden sort ; fragrant ; one of the hardiest and best.

Augusta Mie (H.)—Delicate pink ; finely cupped. A vigorous grower.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERY

Baronne de Bonstetten (H.)—Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon ; highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild (H.)—Light pink ; cupped form ; very distinct and beautiful ; one of the finest varieties ; very hardy ; a late bloomer.

Baronne Prevost (H.)—Pure rose color ; very large and full ; a free bloomer, fragrant ; very hardy.

Belle de Normandy (H.)—Color clear rose, shaded and clouded with rosy carmine and lilac ; very large and sweet.

Black Prince (H.)—Deep crimson ; large size ; full globular form ; fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal (H.)—Clear delicate flesh color ; fine form ; a strong grower, and one of the best.

Carmine Pillar (H. C.) New. Bright rosy-carmine blooms in clusters which completely cover the branches ; flowers very large ; habit of growth vigorous.

Charles Lefebvre (H.)—Reddish crimson, velvety and rich ; large and full. A splendid rose.

Charles Margottin (H.)—Color a bright carmine rosy crimson ; flowers large double and well formed ; quite fragrant ; good grower.

Climbing Jules Margottin (H. C.)—Carmine rose, fine in open flower or bud. It may be grown as a pillar rose or by pruning kept in bush form.

Climbing Victor Verdier (H. C.)—Brilliant rosy carmine ; edged with purple ; very large, full and fragrant.

Clio (H.)—New. Flesh-color shaded in center with rosy-pink. Flowers large ; of fine globular form ; handsome foliage. One of the finest new roses.

- Count Bismarck** (H.)—Red, similar to Jacqueminot ; beautiful in bud, semi-double when fully open ; fragrant.
- Coquette des Blanches** (H. N.)—White ; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty ; slightly fragrant ; blooms in large clusters.
- Coquette des Alps** (H. N.)—White, slightly shaded with pink, medium size ; a profuse and constant bloomer, very full and fragrant ; of the finest white Perpetual Rose.
- Duke of Edinburgh** (H.)—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.
- Duchesse de Caylus** (H.)—Deep rich crimson, large, full, perfect flowers, very double and fragrant, a vigorous grower and a free bloomer ; one of the best.
- Duc de Cazes** (H.)—Deep crimson scarlet shade, globular, vigorous.
- Earl of Dufferin** (H.)—New. One of the finest roses of recent years, red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses.
- Ferdinand de Lesseps** (H.)—Crimson, shaded with violet ; large and fine.
- Fisher Holmes** (H.)—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine crimson.
- Francois Levet** (H.)—Cherry-red ; medium size, well formed ; very free bloomer.
- Francois Michelon** (H.)—Brilliant carmine, shaded with crimson ; very large, full, and of fine globular form ; very fragrant and a free bloomer, late in June and July.
- General Jacqueminot** (H.)—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud ; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth ; a universal favorite.
- General Washington** (H.)—Bright red, with crimson shade ; large flat form, often indented ; very full and a free bloomer.
- Glorie de Margottin**—Bright scarlet ; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud ; fragrant ; vigorous and a free bloomer.
- Glorie de Santenay** (H.)—Crimson tinged with violet.
- Jean Liabaud** (H.)—Crimson maroon, shaded with scarlet ; large, full, fragrant. A beautiful dark rose.
- Jules Margottin** (H.)—Bright cherry red ; large, well-formed fragrant flowers ; very double and free.
- John Hopper** (H.)—Bright rose with carmine center, semi-globular, free bloomer.
- Lady Emily Peel** (H. N.)—White tinged with blush. Hardy and good.
- Lady Helen Stewart** (H.)—New. Bright crimson scarlet ; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems ; highly perfumed, distinct and fair.
- La France** (H. T.)—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink ; very large, full, of fine globular form ; a most constant bloomer ; very sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of color.
- La Reine** (H.)—Brilliant glossy rose, very large ; cupped and beautiful ; a very hardy, useful rose.
- Leopold Hausburgh** (H.)—Bright crimson ; large and full ; habit somewhat pendant.
- Leopold Premier** (H.)—Dark rich crimson ; a fine large rose, very full and sweet ; free bloomer ; very beautiful and valuable.
- Louise Odier** (H.)—Bright rose color, medium size, full ; well formed and hardy.



MARSHAL P. WILDER

Louis Van Houtte (H.)—Crimson maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson roses.

Madame Alfred Carrier (H. N.)—Color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; sweet and beautiful; a strong grower and free bloomer.



MRS. JOHN LAING

Madame Charles Wood (H.)—The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet (H.)—A magnificent pink rose; very large and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy LaFrance which it resembles.

Madame Louis Carriques (H.)—Rich crimson; large size and free bloomer, blooming in clusters; fragrant; a strong grower and hardy.

Madame Plantier (H. C.)—Pure white, above medium size, full ; produces in great abundance early in the season ; one of the best white roses ; hardy ; suitable for cemetery planting.

Madam Vidot (H.)—Delicate rose color. A well formed and beautiful rose.

Magna Charta (H. C.)—Bright pink, suffused with carmine ; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.

Marchioness of Dufferin (H.)—New. Very large and beautiful rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals, which are relaxed ; a vigorous grower.



PIERRE NOTTING

large, a strong grower and a free bloomer. Flowers set in a whole of leaves. One of the best new varieties.

Marie Bauman (H.)—Bright carmine red, large and full.

Marshal P. Wilder (H.)—Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer ; a vigorous grower and hardy ; continues to bloom long after other Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom ; a superb rose. (See cut.)

Mrs. John Laing (H.)—One of the finest roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge ; very fragrant.

Marchioness of Downshire

(H.)—New. Color beautiful satin pink shaded with rose. flowers large and full ; petals of great substance ; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry (H.)—New.

Flowers of great size, perfectly formed on stout stems. Color ivory white ; free blooming and highly perfumed (See cut.)

Marchioness of Lorne (H.)

New. Rich and fulgent rose ; color shaded with vivid carmine ; large, full, cupped ; buds long and handsome ; remarkable for its perpetual habit.

Marguerite de St. Amanda

(H.)—New. Bright rose-color, very free blooming and one of the most beautiful of the newer varieties.

Maurice Bernardin (H.)—

Bright crimson, large, moderately full ; a good free flowering rose generally coming in clusters. One of the most prolific of the crimson sorts.

Margaret Dickson (H.)—

Pure white, fine form, very

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H.)—New. Deep rosy-pink, outer petals pale flesh, base of petals cream; large and perfect form. A constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

Paul Neyron (H.)—This magnificent rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant, borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

Perle des Blanches (H. N.)—White, fine form.

Pierre Notting (H.)—Deep crimson, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses. (See cut.)

Pius IX (H.)—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer.



SOILEL D'OR
(Reduced.)

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.)—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Prof. Koch (H.)—Almost black, velvety. A free grower and fine bloomer.

Soliel d'Or (Golden Sun)—New. The following is the originator's description: "This magnificent variety, like the Persian Yellow, is perfectly hardy. It retains a good deal of the character of the Persian Yellow, the bark of the wood being reddish, the thorns very fine, the foliage more ample, and the leaves of a beautiful clear green, are closer together. Its growth is robust, very vigorous, making plants three feet in height. The flowers are large, full and globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red. The color stands the sun well."

Ulrich Brunner (H.)—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing cherry, elegantly lightened with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier (H.)—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine ; very hardy and a fine bloomer ; a splendid rose.



CLIMBING ROSE, BALTIMORE BELLE

Vick's Caprice (H.)—Large, pink, striped and dashed with carmine and white ; is a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

White La France (Augustine Guinoisseau) (H. T.)—This magnificent new Rose is a *pure white La France*, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush, decidedly clouding the depths of its broad petals ; the buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed ; the fragrance is delicious. It is a free, continuous bloomer.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

AUSTRIAN ROSES

The roses of this species are summer or spring bloomers, but they blossom so profusely and their rich golden yellow is so intense that they deserve a place in all collections; growth is favorable for a hardy shrub.

N. B. These roses bear on the terminals of a preceding year's growth and pruning must be done just after blossoming.

Harrison Yellow—A single variety, foliage pinnate, growth thorny, fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double, a very early bloomer and a fine hardy yellow rose; foliage bright and showy.

MOSS ROSES

This class of Roses is grown mostly for the beautiful mossy buds. They require close pruning and high culture.

Blanche Moreau—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Crested—Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Henry Martin—Fine rosy red; large, full and globular; fragrant and mossy.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower, pale rose and of medium size and good form.

Perpetual White—Pure white and very mossy bud.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

William Lobb—Violet red; a strong grower.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Baltimore Belle (P.)—Pale blush, nearly white, double. A strong grower, very hardy and the best of its class.

Crimson Rambler (Japanese)—

This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, and it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson double flowers which remain on a long time. (See cut.)

Dawson—Hardy, vigorous; tendency to climb high. Flowers in clusters, similar to the Rosa Multiflora. They are of a deep pink color and quite full; very fragrant.



DOROTHY PERKINS

- Dorothy Perkins**—A splendid new climbing rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like *Crimson Rambler*; the flowers are very double, of good size and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty, the clusters being borne in racemes of three to five, thus often making a group containing fifty to sixty blossoms upon a single small branch. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; the color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweetly scented. (See cut.)
- Gem of the Prairie** (P.)—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between *Madame Laffay* and *Queen of the Prairie*.
- Greville or Seven Sisters** (P.)—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters, not as hardy as others.
- Pink Rambler** (*Enphrosyne*)—Possesses the same valuable features found in the *White Rambler*, with which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.
- Queen of the Prairie** (P.)—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.
- White Rambler** (*Thalia*)—Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters. Vigorous grower.
- Yellow Rambler** (*Aglaia*)—A new, hardy climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous crimson rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

This very interesting group is of Japanese origin and possess some wonderful characteristics. The plant is very ornamental having a rich plicated foliage. The flowers are mostly single.

- Madam Georges Bruant**—Buds long and pointed, semi-double when open, white and fragrant, borne in clusters through the season; vigorous and hardy.
- Rugosa Alba**—Single, pure white, having five petals and highly scented.
- Rugosa Rubra**—Single, bright rosy crimson succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

SWEET BRIARS

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Apart from their beauty they are interesting, being crosses between the common Sweet Briar and various other roses. They are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of beautiful tints.

- * **Amy Robsart**—Lovely deep rose, the buds before opening are most graceful.
- * **Annie of Geiestein**—Dark crimson, branching habit.
- * **Brenda**—Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade.
- * **Edith Bellenden**—Pale rose; long and pendulous habit.
- † **Lady Penzance**—Beautiful, soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic lustre, the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.

† **Lord Penzance** Soft shade of fawn or ecru passing to a lovely emerald yellow in the center, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink, a good grower and abundant bloomer, very sweet scented.

* **Lucy Bertram**—Fine deep crimson ; rich.

* **Meg Merrilies**—Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly.

* **Rose Bradwardine**—Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape ; very profuse, strong.



RUGOSA OR JAPANESE ROSE

WICHURAIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE

A trailing species from Japan. The flowers appear in July and continue through the season and are very sweet. This is an excellent sort for cemetery planting or for covering embankments as it clings closely to the ground, thrives well in sun or shade.

Manda's Triumph—Large double white flowers.

Universal Favorite—Large double pink flowers.

South Orange Perfection—Soft blush pink and a profuse bloomer.

Pink Roamer—single bright pink flowers with white center.

Rose Wichuraiana—Showy clusters of white blossoms.

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Norway Spruce	57	Snowball	72
Nuts	40	Sophora	54
		Spanish Chestnut	40
Oak	52	Spindle Tree	63
Ornamental Department	41	Spiraea	69, 84
Osage Orange	74	Spraying	6
		Spruce	57
Pavia	68	Strawberry	38
Pæonia—Tree	78	" Tree	63
" Herbaceous	78	Sumac	70
Passiflora	77	Sweet Gum	49
Passion Flower	77	Sweet Scented Shrub	61
Peach	26	Sycamore	54
" Flowering	54	Symphoricarphus	70
Pear	16	Syringa	71
" Dwarf	19		
Pearl Bush	63	Tamarix	71
Periploca	77	Taxus	58
Persica	54	Tecoma	75
Philadelphus	71	Thorn	54
Phlox	83	Thuya	56
Picea	56	Thyme	84
Pie Plant	39	Thymus	84
Pine	57	Tilia	48
Pinus	57	Tree Box	73
Plane Tree	54	Trees, Cut-leaved	42
Plum	22	" Deciduous	42
" Flowering	68	" Evergreen	56
Poplar	54	" Flowering	42
Populus	54	" Variegated leaved	42
Privet	68	Trumpet Flower	75
Prunus	68	Tuberose	85
Ptelea	69	Tulip	86
Purple Fringe	63	Tulip Tree	55
Pyrus Japonica	67		
" malus	46	Ulmus	46
" sorbus	52		
Quercus	52	Viburnum	72
Quince	29	Vinca	77, 85
" Japan	67	Virgilia	55
		Virginia Creeper	75
Raspberry	33	Virgin's Bower	75
Reed Grass	82		
Red Bud	47	Walnut	40
Retinospora	58	Waxberry	70
Rhododendrons	74	Weigela	73
Rhodotypus	69	White Fringe	55, 73
Rhubarb	39	Willow	55
Rhus	63, 70	Wind Flower	82
Ribbon Grass	82	Wistaria	77
Ribes	61	Woodbine	76
Rose Department	87		
Roses, Austrian or Yellow	98	Xanthoceras	73
" Climbing	98		
" Everblooming	87	Yellow Wood	55
" Hybrid	89	Yew	58
		Yucca	85



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